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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Roosevelt Outlines Recovery

July Sees U. S. Return to Work

London Finds Stability Is On

Germany Wants Colonies Back

Austria and Hungary May Join

Bank Deposits Will Be Safe

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT signs eight great measures and hastens to Boston for a vacation cruise along the New England coast. He issues a ringing statement on the national Industrial Recovery Act, which provides $3,300,000,000 for public works and sets up stimulation and control of industry. He says he makes immediately available $400,000,000 for approved state road projects and $200,000,000 for the navy to start shipbuilding under the London treaty. No one shall go hungry in America; neither shall any business continue that can thrive only through unsustaining pay to workers. Living wages and continuous employment must now come back for all. The decent living of 125,000,000 Americans means something—It means the richest of all markets.

¶ American industry, under this new control, will move back into its stride without loss through excessive competition. The challenge of this law is whether we can sink selfish interest and present a solid front against a common peril. Labor is challenged by being suddenly given rights long desired and hitherto denied. There must be mutual confidence, help and fair play. The pent-up demand of the people is very great, and if it can be released on a broad front, a lagging recovery need not be feared. With much to be done, the President wishes to see July as the month of the great movement back to work. Must we go on in groping units to defeat, he asks, or—"Shall we move as one great team to victory?"

¶ British, French and American central banks are believed to be working in principal money markets to preserve the steadiness of currencies under an agreement. This is the first definite, if not officially acknowleged, fruit of the W. E. C. The pound hovers around $4.05. The conference can now proceed to more permanent stabilization negotiations. It is believed that ultimately the dollar will be found from 15 to 20 per cent off gold parity and the pound 33 1-3 per cent devalued. London hears of Secretary Wallace's plan to advance wheat to pre-slump prices by a processing tax of 30 cents and reducing wheat acreage 20 per cent—Thus Washington assures the W. E. C.

¶ Germany plays an interesting rôle at the W. E. C. Its new standstill agreement on short-term loans shows that holders of the Dawes loan will get the full rate of interest, and the amortization terms also may be carried out. It is probable interest on the Young loan will be paid. Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, the German Minister of Economy and Agriculture, says Germany wants its former colonies in Africa returned and further territory in Europe for expansion—But many who will cheerfully accept the money Germany owes them will not as cheerfully see it recapture colonies.

¶ The Nanking Government formally accepts the American $50,000,000 wheat and cotton loan as the Legislative Yuans ratify it. The R. F. C. lends the money for three years at 5 per cent and the 900,000 bales of cotton and 12,000,000 bushels of wheat will go to China under the American flag. A Chinese Board of Trustees will dispose of the staples and use the proceeds to develop industries, agriculture and communication. China has its desperate needs met, the United States gets rid of surplus—Here is a deal that happifies both ends.

¶ Budapest buzzes with sudden ideas for bringing Hungary and Austria into union again. The activity of National Socialists outside of Germany and the fear that both Austria and Hungary may be drawn under the dominion of Chancellor Hitler inspires the new coalition talk. Hungary likes Premier Dollfuss's stout intention of preserving Austria's independence at whatever desperate cost. Elements in both countries would like a restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy, with Prince Otto on the throne. The five Danubian powers may unite as a barrier—They do not want a German hegemony over central Europe.

¶ The American "little fellow" is eagerly inquiring into the bank deposit protection provided for him by the Glass-Steagall bill. Under the new law a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will be set up at once, and its duty is to see that the money deposited in banks shall be ready whenever the depositors wish to draw it out. Thousands of banks must be examined, and beginning Jan. 1, 1934, all deposits will be insured up to $2500 in Federal Reserve Banks and state banks which have been certified. By July 1 accounts of $10,000 will be fully covered. Insurance resources will reach $2,000,000,000—Thus enters the bank one may bank on.

Bunker Hill Day Is Observed With Patriotic Events

Charlestown's Chief Feature a Parade in Which 6000 Take Part

Charlestown's own Bunker Hill Day was observed appropriately today with patriotic celebrations in all parts of the city. Ushered in last night by a series of fireworks demonstrations, both officially by municipal groups and unofficially by boys of the district who, it was said, made more noise than the giant crackers shot off at the Sullivan Square Playground, the feature of the annual June 17 holiday was a para de held this afternoon with 6000 persons in the line of march.

Flags were flown on all city buildings while private homes and business establishments were gayly decorated with red, white and blue bunting and the stars and stripes. Several hundred visitors climbed the historic Bunker Hill Monument and the day provided them with an excellent view of Boston Harbor, Beacon Hill, down town Boston and surrounding territory.

Bright-eyed boys with perhaps more knowledge of what went on (or what was supposed to have happened) at the Battle of Bunker Hill than most historians, had a busy day showing the spot where Col. William Prescott shouted, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes," relating how the attack was made and giving complete reenactments of the battle on that day in 1775.

The annual community banquet at the State Armory was a feature of last night's observance. Mr. Thomas H. Green, city councilor, was inducted into Charlestown Post, V. F. W., at the banquet as an honorary member of the organization. Speakers included James H. Brennan, former member of the Governor's Council; William Arthur Reilly, chairman of the Boston School Committee; Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville and Peter F. Tague, chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners.

Bunker Hill Post, A. L., held a "night before" banquet in Eben Jordan Memorial Gymnasium. Mr. James F. Powers, commander of the post, and Acting Mayor Daniel A. McGrath spoke.

Coincidental with the Bunker Hill Day observance, an exhibition of relics of the June 17, 1775, battle in Charlestown, has been opened to the public in the Old State House, under the auspices of the Bostonian Society. Among the articles shown are a drum carried by John Robbins, an American; four pewter buttons from the coats of British regulars and numerous pictures and maps which illustrate the lack of strategy which made the day so costly to the British.

German Students To Spend Year In Compulsory Labor

BERLIN, June 17 (AP)—The Hitler Government's labor program took further shape today with the announcement that all male university students must spend a year in compulsory labor.

Herr Bernhard Rust, Prussian Commissar for Education and Cultures, in disclosing this plan at an outdoor National Socialist students' mass meeting, denied the scheme is "disguised militarism." Three weeks of "camp service" previously had been declared mandatory for law students seeking admittance to the bar after Oct. 15.

Another recently revealed part of the unemployment relief program calls for the appropriation of a large sum for interest-free loans to prospective brides and bridegrooms, on the condition the bride shall engage in only housework, thus leaving other jobs for men. The ban placed on the newspaper Allgemeine Zeitung late in May was rescinded yesterday by the Government.

KARLSBAD, Czechoslovakia, June 17 (AP)—The Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts, which was banned in Germany, has resumed publication here in the form of a weekly. A feature of the first issue was an editorial, "Break the Chains."

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 17 (AP)—All German newspapers, illustrated weeklies, humorous periodicals and financial journals were outlawed today in Czechoslovakia, effective immediately. Any such publications carried by travelers will be confiscated at the border.

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Things Present

Hm-m! So there's to be no more business as usual? Read the fifth editorial.

Some helpful information on the doubling of consonants will be found in today's installment of "Our Living Language" series on the Progress in Education page.

Looking for something cheery on the Book Reviews and Literary News page? Read "Bookman's Holiday."

The president of the New York Decorators' Club discusses modernism as applied to interiors on the Interior Decoration and Antiques page.

If you have a bank account, read "A Depositor's Confidence" on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, News of Art, Music, and Theater page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, and Betty Bee.

Revision of War Debts Rises To Major Rank at Conference

Atmosphere of Opening Sessions at London Cleared by Frank Exposition of Views—Gold-Standard France Insists on Stabilization

By H. B. ELLISTON
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A bad start will often clear the air for an international conference if it does not blow it up altogether. The world monetary and economic conference got off to a bad start. But—this has served the very necessary purpose of clearing the air, and the task ahead, which had been well nigh given up as hopeless in more than one capital, consequently wears a more achievable aspect.

Another reason for the change from gloom to expectancy is that the notions entertained by the delegates of what they can accomplish have assumed a modesty more conformable to the possibilities.

The initial trouble was war debts. Even the layman in such matters could see this subject lurking in wait for the American delegates en route to London. But the delegates themselves allowed it to focus on a blind spot. Had not the United States Government stated that any talk about war debts was barred? Barred it would consequently be. But no ukase could muzzle Europe. In mentioning the banned subject in his first speech, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald at once relieved the conference from the unreality with which otherwise it would have been invested.

Two aspects of the war debts overburdened the discussions on Monday. One was the payment or otherwise of the June installments. This hurdle has now been surmounted, and in such a way that, parallel with the conference, there is hope that the second hurdle will be cleared. Payments were called "tokens." The word in itself is indicative of a change in the entire war-debts structure. War-debt revision is now assured of a place between the lines of almost every item on the London agenda. And Washington, where the debt talks will take place, has been elevated into a kind of co-venue for the parley.

The opening ceremony, save for the mention of war debts, concealed rather than revealed policies. The exception was gold-standard France. There is something clear-cut in the French attitude. They want such currency stabilization as will relieve them from their position as a frail craft in a stormy sea of currency chaos. They may be counted upon to

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World Peace Move Stressed at Duke In 12-Day Course

Leading Experts on World Affairs Discuss Vital Issues at Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., June 17—Intensive study of world conditions, with special emphasis on the movement designed to promote world peace marked the opening sessions of the Duke Institute of International Relations, a 12-day course, which will continue through June 24, under the joint auspices of the American Friends' Service Committee and Duke University.

The faculty is composed of some of the world's leading experts on the subjects under discussion, while the special lecturers are of equal rank in the world of public thought. Six sessions are being held daily, in the law building on the spacious campus of Duke University, and those in attendance are showing a deep interest in the vital problems up for discussion.

One of the most significant and interesting talks made so far was that by Mr. John Emlyn Williams, Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, on "Germany today and tomorrow." During the course of his address he declared:

Germany Result of Wars

"Germany today is largely the result of past wars. A country which lies in central Europe must feel the dangers of insecurity, being between France and the Little Entente. Humanity, fair play, common sense, justice and peace demand that the rest of the world disarm. Otherwise, by secret or open means Germany will again arm and the race of armaments begun all over again.

"Hitler's success will depend upon whether he can find work for Germany's 6,000,000 unemployed," Mr. Williams declared. "They have had the show and the circus, now they demand bread. Hitler's propaganda machine is probably the best in the world of politics today. It is based on mass psychology and from their own statements the leaders believe in giving the masses what they want."

Discussions on the League of Nations are being led by Dr. Harriett W. Elliott, professor of political science in the Women's College of the Greater University of North Carolina. Her lecture Friday was one of the outstanding features of the day. Prior to 1914, the speaker declared, the world was living in a state of international anarchy.

League's Accomplishments

While the League of Nations may not have accomplished all it was hoped it would, she pointed out, there can be no doubt but that it has developed a world thought which bids fair to evolve into a wider significance. She refuted various charges of impotency which have been aimed at the League by its critics and declared that it has had a stabilizing effect on world affairs.

Discussing the Sino-Japanese crisis in the Far East and the League's attitude on that, she expressed the opinion that the reason more drastic action was not taken was because the member nations were not sure to what extent the United States would join. The speaker was inclined to the view that the Assembly is more important than the Council, in that it gives the smaller nations a voice, and that the Secretariat is more important than the Council because it maintains permanent headquarters at Geneva. This, she said, was heartening to think of, when it appeared at one time as if Germany might place its armies in the Polish Corridor.

Similar institutes will be held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., June 19-July 1, and at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., June 22-July 1.

Stabilized Money Defended in Move By Central Banks

Flexible Scheme Reported in Action by New York, London and Paris

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 17 — British, French and American central banks were believed today to be working together in principal money markets to preserve the steadiness of currencies under terms of a flexible agreement reached here after a week's negotiation.

While it is true that a definite agreement binding the respective national treasuries has not been made and is not immediately contemplated, it is equally true that agreement between central banks to keep exchange fluctuations within bounds appears to have been approved in the three capitals and is now in actual operation.

This is the first fruit of the London conference, although it was

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Ford's Test of His First Engine Was Hard on the Kitchen Sink

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., June 17—In historic Greenfield Village yesterday Mr. Henry Ford celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the Ford Motor Company by reënacting his earliest experiment with the internal combustion engine.

It was a strange contraption the young inventor devised for his test 10 years prior to the advent of the Ford car, which was to spread out over the landscape to the 16,000,000th before the Model T passed out of existence. It consisted of nothing more than a piece of gas-pipe for a cylinder, a valve timed by wheels taken from an old clock, an improvised flywheel and a copper wire for a spark plug.

"Mrs. Ford was the carbureter," he explained. "She dropped gasoline, a drop at a time, into the little funnel at the side of the cylinder. We got our spark from the electric wiring in the house. As Mrs. Ford dropped the gasoline I turned the crank, and you should have heard the racket when the thing started. It nearly tore down the kitchen sink, to which it had been attached. It ran for three minutes and has never run since. That was enough. It proved to me that I was on the right track and I proceeded to build the first Ford car."

The anniversary celebration yesterday revolved around a reproduction of the little brick machine shop which stood 40 years ago at the rear of the Ford home on Bagley Avenue, which is now the center of Detroit's theater district. In it the first Ford car was made. This building is now one of the historic sights comprising Mr. Ford's Greenfield Village, which was recently thrown open to the public. Heretofore Greenfield Village had been accessible only to those who procured passes and were accompanied by guides.

ing more than a systematized dole. It doesn't relieve anybody and as long as it continues to function as the distributor of the dole, we cannot look to it for lasting improvement in economic conditions.

"All I am saying is that the system of making money out of money, and not being able to do anything without money, is a wrong system, and is in process of disappearing right now. There are a few more schemes we must try before we shall be fully disillusioned and ready to start right, and when we are all through, the country will find itself in its right senses again.

"My opposition to the dole," Mr. Ford went on, "is not the money it costs—that is a minor matter. It is the insult which the most efficient country in the world hands to men who want to work."

Mr. Ford said he was working on a plan that in effect would mean "sending work and wages direct to the people."

"I am working out a plan," he said, "whereby every Ford dealer will have a part in Ford manufacture. There is no reason why every one of our 9000 dealerships should only sell and service cars.

Elimination of R. F. C. 'Doles' Urged by Ford

DETROIT, June 17 (AP)—The shortest cut to the restoration of economic balance, Mr. Henry Ford said in an interview yesterday, is the elimination of the "dole system," and one of the quickest ways to eliminate the dole, he added, is to "get rid of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation."

"Recovery," Mr. Ford said, "can come only up through the people, not down through financial or political schemes. We must put work everywhere—not the kind of work that pays a dole, but a wage with a margin."

"The R. F. C.," he said, "is noth-

Hitler Policies Force Hungary Toward Austria

Berlin's Attempts to Form Austro-German Union Strongly Resisted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, June 17—Close political understanding with Austria has suddenly become a question of practical politics as the result of what Hungarian opinion, official as well as unofficial, considers the unwarranted attempt of the German Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, to dominate a small and unprotected country.

Not since the World War has Hungarian sentiment toward Austria been so friendly. The whole country is watching with sympathetic interest the stand the Dollfuss Government is making against "Nazi" agitators. Practically all political circles strongly oppose the Hitlerites' attempt to force an Austro-German union on their little neighbor. They advocate instead varying degrees of coöperation between the two former partners of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

Legitimists who uphold the candidature of Prince Otto for the Hungarian throne have redoubled their efforts for early restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy which would include both countries. In consequence there have been a number of reports that Prince Otto would make an early attempt to regain the throne.

Earlier this week, however, the Hungarian Prime Minister, Gen. Julius de Gömbös made a powerful declaration against legitimist activities as not in the best interest of the Hungarian nation and likely to provoke misunderstanding abroad. The Prime Minister is understood to stand for the choice of a monarch by the free vote of the Hungarian people. He is opposed to the idea of uniting the two countries under single rule at the present time.

On the other hand, the Gömbös' Administration would very much like to see the economic rapprochement of Hungary and Austria for the exchange of Austria's industrial goods with Hungary's agricultural products.

It is believed that such an alignment would serve as a counterpoise to Germany's expansionary tactics in central Europe and might therefore receive the support, not only of Italy, but also of France. This would help promote the great aim of the Hungarian policy which all politcal parties have in common, namely, frontier revision.

It is even thought by some that if the Little Entente would agree to reasonable frontier changes a five-power Danubian group could be formed constituting an effective barrier to any attempt by Germany to establish hegemony over the smaller nations of central Europe.

Disguised Fresh Fish Identified By Means of New Electrical Sleuth

How fresh is a fresh fish?

"Three pounds of halibut—if it is really fresh," the housewife orders over the telephone on a morning.

"The whole three thousand pounds at the market price," the producer of fish products down at the fish pier tells the fisherman with the boatload of haddock, and then he adds the query, "but how fresh is it?" And neither of them really knows.

But now comes Uncle Sam with a method by which to determine the relative freshness of haddock, of which as much as 250,000,000 have been used in one year by his nephews and nieces. It is expected to be the nucleus of similar tests that may determine the freshness of fish.

While the "electrometric" method is highly technical, according to Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, yet the layman may conduct a test without difficulty when proper equipment is used. The method is based on analysis of the protein elements and takes about 45 minutes. Technologists of the Bureau of Fisheries developed the test which they describe as unique because it makes possible to determine approximately the length of time that haddock will remain in good, marketable condition.

The large part of the annual haddock catch is moved into the package fish trade, Mr. Butler said, which mikes it highly desirable that manufacturers know the exact state of freshness of the fish they buy for processing. The test is made by grinding a small quantity and adding certain chemicals which produce an electric current. The amount of chemicals added to produce a pre-determined voltage indicates the condition of the fish.

United Air Lines Reports Increases

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 17—United Air Lines carried 8592 revenue passengers during May, 1933, as compared with 6345 during April, an increase of 35 per cent, according to a report by Mr. P. G. Johnson, president of the lines, today.

The company's airplanes flew 1,130,365 miles during May.

Roosevelt Greeted in Boston At Start of Vacation Trip

Crowds Wait Three Hours at South Station to See Exponent of New Deal and Bid Him Bon Voyage on Brief Respite From Duties

Boston gave President Roosevelt a rousing vacation send-off today.

The President arrived in Boston at 8:30 a. m. in a special car attached to the Federal Express from Washington. The presidential party had breakfast aboard the train at the South Station. After leisurely preparations, President Roosevelt started for Groton where his son, Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., has just been graduated from the Groton School.

Thousands thronged the South Station to welcome the President. Two lines of spectators, 10 deep, flanked the passageway across the big concourse leading from the Federal Express gate. It was a patient, good-humored crowd that waited for more than three hours for the President to appear.

A half hour after the train pulled in, Governor Ely went aboard to welcome Mr. Roosevelt. Later, the President's oldest son, James, arrived on the scene. Cordons of police held back the eager throng. Train crews hung in the background waiting to cheer the man who has toiled incessantly since March to put across the new deal in government.

In the group that pressed around the rear platform, a youngster that had been on the scene since 7 o'clock entertained bystanders with his ideas about presidents. He had seen President Hoover and now he wanted to see Mr. Roosevelt. It was evident he was specializing in presidents.

Plain clothes men stood grouped in the foreground. Photographers lined the catwalk of a locomotive on the next siding, training their lenses on the touring car drawn up beside the train. The gold seal of the President of the United States stood out on its glossy black paneled doors. It had the District of Columbia license number 101.

About an hour after the President's arrival, a group of city officials arrived on the scene. Acting Mayor Joseph McGrath, youthful-looking head of the City Council, led the way in immaculate morning clothes. Mr. Theodore Glynn, street commissioner, and lesser lights also went aboard.

The President departed at 10 o'clock. He received a hearty reception from the throng about the platform. He wore a blue business suit and a Panama hat with the brim turned down. The President paused while police cleared a path. Politicians stepped aside as Mr. Roosevelt shook hands with the

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Jobless Teaching Jobless Who Seek Added Learning

Recreation Program Gives Education to Needy in New York City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 17—A number of other states are adopting this summer the plan which has been successfully tried in New York City of sending unemployed persons to school to learn from others unemployed.

The system here has enrolled college graduates who could teach everything from architecture to apple pie-making and lectures have been given in a wide variety of subjects from economics to English literature. The result has been an opening of doors to men and women who otherwise would have been walking the streets with their thoughts as well as their hands unoccupied. And incidentally the teachers, themselves in need of employment, have been on relief wages of $15 each for a 22-hour week.

The program was inaugurated on Dec. 15 in a season of the year when just to be able to enter a heated building and sit at a desk was cause for gratitude. Before May 17 a total of 19,166 students had been enrolled in the free-day adult classes. In fact, the scheme worked so well that four college centers were opened. And before the end of the second month had been reached in New York City, 16 other cities and counties throughout the State had copied the scheme.

The state temporary emergency relief administration and the state education department have carried on the plan which has given employment to 1000 highly trained professional men and women, who have served as teachers or as workers in the newly added recreation program.

Many communities are setting up recreation activities and unemployed men and women are being given the opportunity to qualify as leaders.

In New York City, 300 musicians on relief wages give concerts and similar "made work" orchestras and bands are being recommended elsewhere.

Other activities, which are designed especially for the unemployed, but are open to all citizens include baseball, tennis, water sports, track meets, community athletic days, dramatic training, handwork, and hobbies such as photography, stamp collecting, and home mechanics.

Friendly Islands Free From Debt, Budget Balanced

Government of Tonga Group Accumulates Reserves of £150,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The recent cruise among South Pacific islands of Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General of New Zealand, and Lady Bledisloe has drawn attention to the happy state of affairs in the Tongan group, or Friendly Islands, which they visited.

The Kingdom of Tonga, a British protectorate, is in the fortunate and perhaps unique position of having no public debt, and a balanced budget, with £150,000 in reserves. The New Zealand Press Association's representative with the party describes the peaceful and contented condition of these well-governed islands.

The system of government is patriarchal, and Queen Salote Tubou is loved by her subjects and respected by all other communities is the islands.

Every youth, on attaining manhood, is presented with a block of 8½ acres of land, which he has to plant and work. He is watched and helped. The principal product is copra, but the needs of the natives are so few that when the copra market crashed from £40 to £6 a ton, it did not bring the Tongan's world about his ears. He was able to accommodate himself to the new conditions by economizing in the luxuries brought by civilization.

There is a Cabinet, over which the Queen's husband presides as Premier, and a Legislative Council. Britain is represented by an agent and consul, who advises the Tongan Government. Altogether Tonga appears to be as close an approximation to the isles of the blessed as the world offers today.

Realtors Value Home Owners Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 17—High value was put on the new legislation for the aid of the home owner which has just been passed by Congress and approved by President Roosevelt as members of the National Association of Real Estate Boards concluded their twenty-sixth annual convention here yesterday.

In summing up the legislation, Mr. Harry S. Kissell of Springfield, Ohio, a former president of the association and now chairman of the board of the Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati, said it is "impossible to estimate the far-reaching benefits" which should result from the act.

It is going to do much to thaw out many of our frozen financial institutions, it is going to save an untold number of homes to the present owners, and it is going to prevent the throwing onto the market by foreclosure or at forced sale prices of thousands upon thousands of homes. This prevention of the selling of these homes at sacrifice prices will bring about a stabiliaztion in real estate values much sooner than otherwise would have occurred.

Wiley Ordered to Sea Duty 'At His Own Request'

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Lieut.-Commander Herbert V. Wiley, the only officer to survive the crash of the airship Akron off Barnegat Light, was ordered from lighter-than-air craft service to sea duty "at his own request."

This statement was made yesterday by Rear Admiral Ernest King, chief of naval aeronautics, almost as an echo of criticism by a congressional committee investigating the Akron disaster of what it called the "mistaken policy" of the navy in transferring air officers to sea duty.

Field Officers For Recovery In Full Charge

Administrators in Saddle for Drive to Put Millions at Work

Start Already Made

Washington Scene of Activity Seldom Witnessed at This Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 17—Turned over to men skilled in engineering great projects, the gigantic drive to put millions of men back to work and restore the purchasing power of the nation got under way along all fronts today.

Left with full power to get into immediate operation the vast program of public works, industrial stimulation, improved agricultural prices, railroad reorganization and other recovery projects, the administrators were speedily marshaling their forces for the most remarkable offensive the country has ever known.

President Roosevelt threw the switch of his national recovery program 12 hours after adjournment of Congress. So vast is the scope of the aggregate of new powers conferred on the Executive that it is doubtful if any one man here in Washington today accurately comprehends the whole picture. Before departing for his ocean-going vacation, Mr. Roosevelt frankly admitted his own open-mindedness on the program and the experimental nature of some of the projects.

Cautious Concern

The attitude of the new group of administrators, who take the place of engineers on the complicated machinery, is one of cautious concern as they throw the levers and push the buttons that start the huge projects under way.

Some of the goals of the new projects, which are backed up with billions of dollars of federal money, follow:

Expend as soon as practicable, $3,300,000,000 on public works.

Put millions of unemployed back to work "before snowfall."

Establish an "industrial covenant" between employers, employees and the Government.

Suspend the anti-trust laws in order to allow this covenant to work.

Outlaw "slacker" units in industry and outlaw "slacker" industries themselves.

Provide for the operation of the country's railroads on a coördinated basis.

Besides the bills signed yesterday, before the President departed on his vacation, a new announcement of a great project came from the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Henry A. Wallace stated that in a few days he would issue a proclamation applying a processing tax to wheat, of approximately 30 cents a bushel, for three years. This tax will be levied under the Farm Relief Act, with the view of controlling the production of farm staples. At a second conference with the press today Mr. Wallace announced a program for a cotton processing tax.

Signed Eight Bills

All told, Mr. Roosevelt signed eight bills yesterday. Three of these bills make a combined appropriation of around $4,300,000,000. Recapitulations are the order of the day in the capital, and the eight new laws can be listed as follows, together with the approximate maximum authorization:

Fourth deficiency bill, appropriating $3,638,000,000, inclusive of public works.

Industrial control and recovery-public works bill, aggregating $3,300,000,000.

Independent offices appropriation bill, carrying somewhat more than $800,000,000.

District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying $38,000,000.

A measure providing for elimination of waste by setting up federal coördination of the railroads.

Glass-Steagall bill, providing for bank-deposit insurance and making important banking reforms.

Farm credit bill, setting up a $120,000,000 revolving fund for the farm-credit administration.

A bill extending the federal tax on gasoline and making other levies.

Left Men in Charge

Mr. Roosevelt has left half a dozen additional appointees to start the machinery going while he is away. These new administrators are second only to the President himself in importance. Without Cabinet rank, some of their jobs are more important than those in the official family. It is Mr. Roosevelt's hope that much of the spade work of preliminary organization will be done and out of the way by the time he comes back from his two or three weeks' vacation.

The three major appointees were: Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, industrial recovery administrator; Mr. Donald H. Sawyer, temporary public works administrator; Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, federal railroad coördinator.

In order to give the quickest possible effect to the public works program, the President has released $300,000,000 to states for immediate highway construction work and allocated $238,000,000 to the navy for the construction of 32 ships allowable under the London Naval Treaty. Many states are prepared to start road construction at once, it is announced. The aggregate of new

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Economic Policy Omits Easy-Going Path to Recovery

Report of Labor Office at Geneva Urges Planning and Management

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA — "Nothing is perhaps more significant than the absence in the report of the Preparatory Commission to the London Conference of any proposal that matters should be left to right themselves," Mr. Harold B. Butler, director of the International Labor Office, declares in his first annual report as head of this world clearing-house for industrial information, submitted recently to the International Labor Conference.

The doctrine of pure laissez-faire in economics has rapidly given place during the last few years, says Mr. Butler, to a demand for national and international planning and management. No longer are informed people content to let matters drift to a crisis and then call upon the state to intervene at the last moment in a frantic attempt to set right the misakes of past years.

Mr. Butler feels that the hard times which many people have been experiencing do not prove that the high wage policy of the United States was a fallacy. He does not think that high wages caused the crisis. Rather, it may be fairly asked whether the total amount distributed in wages was not insufficient to maintain consumption in equilibrium with the expansion of production.

Wages Sustain Markets

"There is some reason for thinking," says the Labor Office report, "that one of the causes of the American catastrophe in 1929 was the decline of the wage bill in relation to investment." Wages, as Henry Ford has often emphasized, are an important factor in sustaining the market upon which industry depends for the sale of its products.

In this connection, Mr. Butler points out that even unemployment pay serves a similar purpose. Expenditure on the unemployed is a method of compensating the loss of purchasing power caused by unemployment. It helps to sustain the consuming market, and to check the further shrinkage of agricultural and industrial production.

In England, the drop of £131,000,000 in total earnings of the insured population between 1929 and 1931 was considerably offset by an increase of £71,000,000 in the amount paid out in insurance and emergency benefits. Without this contribution to unemployed workers, there can be little doubt that the decline of production and of export trade would have been further aggravated.

True, the taxation imposed on other classes of consumers reduced their purchasing power to a corresponding degree; but in the case of the higher incomes a smaller proportion is spent on immediate consumption than in that of the wage earner.

Management of Credit

The need for international management of credit is also being increasingly recognized. Among the proposals for planning of this description Mr. Butler cites Francis Delaisi's project for the international development of eastern Europe, Roger Alhainc's scheme of mutual credit in Europe, Adgard Milhaud's project of a system of international exchanges of goods, and J. M. Keynes's advocacy of an attempt to restore the international circulation of capital by monetary expansion initiated and controlled by an international authority.

As regards international control of production, Mr. Butler refuses to be discouraged because the attempts to control the output of wheat, sugar, copper and rubber have not succeeded.

International management, it is asserted in the report, is not necessarily inconsistent with the maintenance of private enterprise and initiative within very wide limits. The right sort of machinery must be devised both on the national and on the international plane.

The wide range of the International Labor Office's activities makes the annual report of its director a comprehensive commentary on almost every industrial question of current interest.

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Roosevelt's Vision of What Recovery Bill Will Do

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday issued the following statement after signing the industrial control bill:

The law I have just signed was passed to put people back to work—to let them buy more of the products of farms and factories and start our business at a living rate again. This task is in two stages—first, to get many hundreds of thousands of the unemployed back on the pay roll by snowfall, and second, to plan for a better future for the longer pull. While we shall not neglect the second, the first stage is an emergency job. It has the right of way.

The second part of the act gives employment by a vast program of public works. Our studies show that we should be able to hire many men at once and to step up to about 1,000,000 new jobs by Oct. 1, and a much greater number later. We must put at the heads of our list those works which are fully ready to start now. Our first purpose is to create employment as fast as we can, but we should not pour money into unproved projects.

Begins at Once

We have worked out our plans for action. Some of it will start tomorrow. I am making available $400,000,000 for state roads under regulations which I have just signed and I am told that the states will get this work under way at once. I have also just over $200,000,000 for the navy to start building ships under the London treaty.

In my inaugural I laid down the simple proposition that nobody is going to starve in this country. It seems to me to be equally plain that no business which depends for existence on paying less than living wages to its workers has any right to continue in this country. By "business" I mean the whole of commerce as well as the whole of industry; by workers I mean all workers—the white collar class as well as the men in overalls; and by living wages I mean more than a bare subsistence level—I mean the wages of decent living.

Throughout industry, the change from starvation wages and starvation employment to living wages and sustained employment can, in large part, be made by an industrial covenant to which all employers shall subscribe. It is greatly to their interest to do this because decent living, widely spread among our 125,000,000 people, eventually means the opening up to industry of the richest market which the world has known.

It is the only way to utilize the so-called excess capacity of our industrial plants. This is the principle that makes this one of the most important laws that ever came from Congress because, before the passage of this act, no such industrial covenant was possible.

Millions of Men Back

On this idea, the first part of the act proposes to our industry a great spontaneous coöperation to put millions of men back in their regular jobs this summer. The idea is simply for employers to hire more men to do the existing work by reducing the work-hours of each man's week and at the same time paying a living wage for the shorter week.

No employer and no group of less than all employers in a single trade could do this alone and continue to live in business competition. But if all employers in each trade now band themselves faithfully in these modern guilds—without exception—and agree to act together and at once, none will be hurt and millions of workers, so long deprived of the right to earn their bread in the sweat of their labor, can raise their heads again. The challenge of this law is whether we can sink selfish interest and present a solid front against a common peril.

It is a challenge to industry which has long insisted that, given the right to act in unison, it could do much for the general good which has hitherto been unlawful. From today it has that right.

Many good men voted this new charter with misgivings. I do not share these doubts. I had part in the great coöperation of 1917 and 1918 and it is my faith that we can count on our industry once more to join in our general purpose to lift this new threat and to do it without taking any advantage of the public trust which has this day been reposed without stint in the good faith and high purpose of American business.

But industry is challenged in another way. It is not only the slackers within trade groups who may stand in the path of our common purpose. In a sense these groups compete with each other, and no single industry, and no separate cluster of industries, can do this job alone for exactly the same reason that no single employer can do it alone. In other words, we can imagine such a thing as a slacker industry.

Challenge to Labor

This law is also a challenge to labor. Workers, too, are here given a new charter of rights long sought and hitherto denied. But they know that the first move expected by the nation is a great coöperation of all employers, by one single mass action, to improve the case of workers on a scale never attempted in any nation.

Industries can do this if they have the support of the whole public and especially of their own workers. This is not a law to foment discord and it will not be executed as such. This is a time for mutual confidence and help and we can safely rely on the sense of fair play among all Americans to assure every industry which now moves forward promply in this united drive against depression that its workers will be with it to a man.

It is, further, a challenge to administration. We are relaxing some of the safeguards of the anti-trust laws. The public must be protected against the abuses that led to their enactment, and to this end, we are putting in place of old principles of unchecked competition some new government controls.

They must, above all, be impartial and just. Their purpose is to free business—not to shackle it—and no man who stands on the constructive forward-looking side of his industry has anything to fear from them. To such men the opportunities for individual initiative will open more amply than ever. Let me make it clear, however, that the anti-trust laws still stand firmly against monopolies that restrain trade and price fixing which allows inordinate profits or unfairly high prices.

If we ask our trade groups to do that which exposes their business as never before, to undermining by members who are unwilling to do their parts, we must guard those who play the game for the general good against those who may seek selfish gains from the unselfishness of others. We must protect them from the racketeers who invade organizations of both employers and workers.

Spending Billions

We are spending billions of dollars and if that spending is really to serve our ends it must be done quickly. We must see that our haste does not permit favoritism and graft. All this is a heavy load for any government and one that can be borne only if we have the patience, coöperation, and support of people everywhere.

Finally, this law is a challenge to our whole people. There is no power in America that can force against the public will such action as we require. But there is no group in America that can withstand the force of an aroused public opinion. This great cooperation can succeed only if those who bravely go forward to restore jobs have aggressive public support and those who lag are made to feel the full weight of public disapproval.

As to the machinery—the practical way of accomplishing what we are setting out to do, when a trade association has a code ready to submit and the association has qualified as truly representative, and after reasonable notice has been issued to all concerned, a public hearing will be held by the administrator or a deputy.

A labor advisory board appointed by the Secretary of Labor will be responsible that every affected labor group, whether organized or unorganized, is fully and adequately represented in an advisory capacity and any interested labor group will be entitled to be heard through representatives of its own choosing.

An industrial advisory board appointed by the Secretary of Commerce will be responsible that every affected industrial group is fully and adequately represented in an advisory capacity and any interested industrial group will be entitled to be heard through representatives of its own choosing. A consumers' advisory board will be responsible that the interests of the consuming public will be represented and every reasonable opportunity will be given to any group or class who may be affected directly or indirectly to present their views.

At the conclusion of these hearings and after the most careful scrutiny by a competent economic staff the administrator will present the subject to me for my action under the law.

Eventually Raise Costs

I am fully aware that wage increases will eventually raise costs, but I ask that managements give first consideration to the improvement of operating figures by greatly increased sales to be expected from the rising purchasing power of the public. That is good economics and good business. The aim of this whole effort is to restore our rich domestic market by raising its vast flat prices as fast and as far as we increase wages, the whole project will be set at naught.

We cannot hope for the full effect of this plan unless, in these first critical months, and even at the expense of full initial profits, we defer price increases as long as possible. If we can thus start a strong, sound upward spiral of business activity our industries will have little doubt of black-ink operations in the last quarter of this year. The pent-up demand of this people is very great, and if we can release it on so broad a front, we need not fear a lagging recovery. There is greater danger of too much feverish speed.

In a few industries, there has been some forward buying at unduly depressed prices in recent weeks. Increased costs resulting from this government-inspired movement may make it very hard for some manufacturers and jobbers to fulfill some of their present contracts without loss. It will be a part of this wide industrial coöperation for those having the benefit of these forward bargains (contracted before the law was passed) to take the initiative in revising them to absorb some share of the increase in their suppliers' costs, thus raised in the public interest. It is only in such a willing and considerate spirit, throughout the whole of industry, that we can hope to succeed.

Johnson as Administrator

Under title I of this act, I have appointed Hugh Johnson as administrator and a special industrial recovery board under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Commerce. This organization is now prepared to receive proposed codes and to conduct prompt hearings looking toward their submission to me for approval.

While acceptable proposals of no trade group will be delayed, it is my hope that the 10 major industries which control the bulk of industrial employment can submit their simple basic codes at once and that the country can look forward to the month of July as the beginning of our great national movement back to work.

During the coming three weeks title II relating to public works and construction projects will be temporarily conducted by Col. Donald H. Sawyer as administrator and a special temporary board consisting of the Secretary of the Interior as chairman, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of Labor and the Director of the Budget.

During the next two weeks the administrator and this board will make a study of all projects already submitted or to be submitted and, as previously stated, certain allotments under the new law will be made immediately.

Between these twin efforts, public works and industrial reëmployment, it is not too much to expect that a great many men and women can be taken from the ranks of the unemployed before winter comes.

It is the most important attempt of this kind in history. As in the great crisis of the World War, it puts a whole people to the simple but vital test—"Must we go on in many groping, disorganized, separate units to defeat or shall we move as one great team to victory?"

War Debts Rise To Major Rank In London Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

press with might and main toward their objective. Their anxiety introduced a sharp note into the usual tussle over committee chairmanships. Two committees have been formed, monetary and economic. France wanted to preside over the former, but Mr. James M. Cox former Governor of Ohio, obtained the honor, the French having to be content with the position of rapporteur.

M. Georges Bonnet is the name of their "speerer." He is Minister of Finance for France. Armed with his expert knowledge, armed also with a definite objective, he may prove no less influential as rapporteur than as chairman.

French logic in respect of exchange stabilization is inescapable. The American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, stresses tariffs with increasing zest. But modern tariffs are defense mechanisms against fluctuating currencies. The fear arises in every stable currency nation that goods produced and sold in terms of depreciating money will swamp home industries. Never mind whether the fear is justified. The point is that it exists, and will be expressed in tariff boosts, such as the French threatened on leaving.

Pound-Dollar Pact Needed

British and Americans are the targets of the French barrage. Both of them possess fluctuating currencies. Between them they control the key to world money stability, which is a pound-dollar understanding.

But their ideas on what that understanding should be are still obscured.

The exploratory work is proceeding on the sidelines of the conference under the auspices of Federal Reserve and Bank of England officials. This parley is in a sense more important than the discussions in the monetary committee. Stabilization is not a matter to be laid down. It is something to be worked out, and by experts. The political delegates must then accept or reject it. So far one can hazard only what will *not* be the outcome. Stabilization on the gold standard seems to have been ruled out. True, the draft annotated agenda of the experts who prepared for the discussion in London contained such a provision. But events since this was completed have put such a goal into the horizon. Many steps must be taken before it can be reached.

In this connection Britain must wait upon the United States. The United States holds nine times more gold than does Britain. Foreign trade, which the exchange value of currencies affects so vividly, is about six times more important to Britain than it is to the United States.

Return to Gold Deferred

But President Roosevelt does not seem anxious to go back to gold immediately. Such a course would mean that he would have to fix the dollar to gold. The Administration knows full well that, just as the rise in American prices was spurred by currency uncertainty, so it is still encouraged by the same factor. Certainty will sometime be necessary to reëstablish. But, according to the Administration, as seen through policy, it cannot come until the United States has been "caught" in an upward spiral of price improvement: This time does not seem to be regarded as having arrived yet.

Discussion is veerng around a proposal to have stabilization on central bank operations which would narrow fluctuations in the pound-dollar rate. A currency, it should be explained, is like any other commodity. Its rate, or price, in terms of other currencies responds to supply and demand. In the last few years the price of important currencies has been at the mercy of international speculators equipped with huge funds which have been frightened out of fixed investments. Central banks under the arrangement in negotiation would offset the influence of these speculators by competing with them. When they bought, the central banks would sell. Thus a kind of stability, it is hoped, would be achieved.

This, however, is not what is called "exchange pegging." "Pegging" would, in effect, mean that central banks would compete with international speculators in buying and selling currencies whenever it dipped below or rose above a stated price or rate. Under the other arrangement the central banks would invoke a greater power than that possessed by the speculators.

Restrictions on Dealings

Under government authority they would restrict all dealings in foreign money, in so far as is possible, to legitimate commercial transactions. It is important to keep this additional power in view. Central banks would buy and sell foreign money But such transactions would be auxiliary to exchange control.

Stabilization via the route of exchange control might appear ironical. The conference has been called in part to eliminate such an impediment to the free movement of capital. The new régime would introduce a control beside which existing controls would be puny. Circumstances, however, dictate such a manner of approach.

Any less flexible arrangement would not seem to be acceptable to the Washington Administration. The reason is the same as that which precludes immediate stabilization on the gold standard. The United States wishes to keep enough "play" in exchange depreciation so that American prices can be stimulated. The break in security and commodity prices this week showed the connection between currency depreciation and rising prices. It expressed to some extent the fear that currency fixation on a higher than expected level was near. Hence the freedom in a range of control that is being sought.

National Distillers Net

National Distillers Products Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of $195,883 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal after dividend requirements on preferred to 36 cents a share on 279,915 no-par common shares.

Field Officers Take Over Great Drive for Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

jobs implied in this construction means employment for thousands of idle men.

Bids for $25,000,000 will be asked by the Treasury Department on federal buildings alone, to start at once, according to Mr. L. W. Robert, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Picking Out Projects

One of the next great problems of the Government is to pick out construction projects from the thousands which have been submitted to the Government for immediate commencement. Out of each thousand submitted, it is estimated only about 100 will be selected as suitable to federal expenditure.

This job of weeding out projects has been entrusted to a special public works advisory board. The board is composed as follows:

Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, chairman.

Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget.

Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General.

Mr. Arnold H. Sawyer, the public works administrator.

Col. George R. Spalding, United States army engineer.

Two other special boards were designated to help carry on the work of the industrial recovery act. Both of these will work with General Johnson. Only the members of the first board were named.

Mr. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, is chairman of the first, which consists in addition of Attorney-General Cummings, Secretaries Wallace, Perkins and Ickes, Budget Director Douglas and Chairman Charles H. March of the Federal Trade Commission.

The second group will be composed of business and labor leaders. Among those mentioned for the committee were Messrs. Myron C. Taylor, Alfred P. Sloan, Walter C. Teagle, Gerard Swope and Will Vereen.

Of the three major Roosevelt appointees, General Johnson, Mr. Eastman and Mr. Sawyer, the most unexpected was the last.

Mr. Sawyer hails from Illinois, is a Republican, and since 1931 has been serving under an appointment by President Hoover as director of the federal employment stabilization board.

Vast Load of Work

Usually at this season of the year the capital takes on a summer laziness, but this June it finds a vast load of work upon its shoulders left in the wake of Congress. Offices opening, workers being transferred to new jobs, long lines of interested callers, high-powered publicity men grinding out news—all are tangible evidence that the extensive program put into shape by President Roosevelt and Congress since March 4, is underway and going full-speed ahead.

One of the largest set-ups required is for the administration of the double-barreled public works-industry recovery bill. General Johnson, administrator of the act, has already established offices in the Department of Commerce where some of the nation's largest industrialists have been conferring and will continue to confer during the summer on methods of applying the act to the companies they represent. No time will be lost in putting the extraordinary measure into effect. Nearly $1,000,000,000 in proposed public works projects have been examined to determine the amount of money they will cost and the employment they will provide. Contracts for a good part of these will be let immediately, it is understood. General Johnson's aim is to put 1,000,000 men to work by fall.

Over in the Treasury Department, Mr. Walter J. Cummings, as direct representative of the President, is helping banks that failed to reopen at the end of the March holiday to get back on their feet. Between $4,000,000,000 and $5,000,000,000 is still tied up in closed banks.

The bureau of the budget, also housed in the Treasury, is in the process of saving approximately $1,000,000,000 in government expenditures, the exact amount to be determined by the final administration of the cut in veterans' allowances, in the reduction in the pay of government employees and through some eliminations in the machinery of government.

Revenue Office Busy

The Bureau of Internal Revenue is collecting and recording millions of dollars daily in revenue as a result of an increase in business activity and the legalization of beer. While income taxes are declining they are being offset by a variety of miscellaneous taxes which the bureau must make arrangements for collecting.

Under the agriculture adjustment act, meetings are being held daily at the Department of Agriculture at which plans are being formulated for holding back production of outstanding farm products with a view to increasing prices. Secretary Wallace has acquired a staff of experts to aid him in administering the extraordinary powers conferred under the act. Mr. George N. Peek is chief administrator and is assisted by Mr. Charles J. Brand, coadministrator and Prof. R. G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. A half dozen other experts sit around the table with them daily.

Farm Mortgage relief is being extended under the agricultural credit law, administered by Mr. Henry W. Morgenthau Jr. Up to $2,000,000,000 is made available under this law for refunding farm lands debts and $200,000,000 for loans to farmers who are faced with foreclosures. Applications for readjustment of mortgages are being filed with Farm Loan Banks in large numbers and Mr. Morgenthau expects to have hundreds of appraisers in the field evaluating farm lands.

The Federal Trade Commission, on the verge of dissolution recently, has become the center in the adminstration of the new securities law. Blanks to be used in submitting proposed issues of securities for approval are ready for distribution.

Forestation Activity

The Civilian Conservation Corps, in charge of Mr. Robert Fechner, with headquarters in the Interior Department, is rapidly drawing to a successful conclusion its campaign to place 275,000 men in forest work camps by July 1. About 100,000 men have been established in forest camps and in the next three weeks 135,000 now in conditioning camps and 40,000, yet to be recruited will be moved to the forests. After all the men are at work, Mr. Fechner's office will be busy seeing that the 1442 camps are being maintained properly.

Dr. Arthur Morgan, chairman of the authority set up by the new Muscle Shoals law, is now in the capital, building up an organization for his work. Actual operations on the Tennessee Valley project will be begun in a week or two.

Millions of dollars have already been made available to states for relief purposes out of the $500,000,000 provided by Congress. Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, who was brought here by President Roosevelt from his post as administrator for New York State, is handling out the funds on condition that the states make certain efforts to care for their own needs first.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, is laying plans for the new nation-wide federal employment service, of which Mr. W. Frank Persons, has been named director.

To the Home Loan Bank Board will fall the task of forming the new Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which is to have $200,000,000 capital subscribed by the Treasury and authority to issue $2,000,000,000 worth of bonds. Aid will be given owners of homes not exceeding $20,000 in value and the corporation will furnish national supervision for building and loan associations.

Judge Lowell's Writ For Negro Reversed; Lawyer Plans Appeal

Following a decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday reversing Judge James A. Lowell's ruling granting a habeas corpus writ to George Crawford, on the grounds that his constitutional rights were violated by exclusion of Negroes from the Virginia grand jury which indicted him on a murder charge, former Attorney-General J. Weston Allen, head of the defense counsel, announced that he would appeal the decision.

Now the case will be submitted to the highest court on a writ of certiorari. The Supreme Court may use its discretion whether the proceedings will be reviewed. If a review is not granted, the defense counsel may then, under the law, raise the question on another petition for writ of habeas corpus in Virginia.

Because of impeachment proceedings instituted in the House of Representatives against Judge Lowell for his action in granting the writ, the case of Crawford has attracted national attention. An investigation of Judge Lowell's decision is expected to be made by a sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, to be named shortly.

Judge Lowell granted the habeas corpus writ to Crawford on the basis of the fact that affidavits of certain Virginia judges and officials showed Negroes have never been called for jury service in Loundoun County, Va., where the indictment was returned. The judge termed this failure to call Negroes, an infringement of the defendant's rights afforded by the Fourteenth Amendment. This question, however, the Circuit Court's opinion declared, was one that could not be raised under habeas corpus proceedings before Judge Lowell, although it could be raised in Virginia.

Dr. Comstock Reaches Decade at Radcliffe

Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, will complete 10 years of service to the institution when next week she awards degrees to the class of 1933. During this decade under Miss Comstock the college has changed greatly.

The Garden Street Quadrangle shows marked changes. Alice Mary Longfellow Hall, the gifts of friends, has supplanted the old Brown and Nichols building. The new science building has taken the place of the old Gilman laboratory. A brick wall, the gift of the Alumnæ Fund of 1931, gives a compactness to the yard, while a new main gate has been erected. Several less startling changes have been made on the dormitory quadrangle on Shepard Street.

Advances also have been made in the academic side. By adoption of such educational devices as the reading period and the tutorial system, Radcliffe has kept pace with Harvard. A total of 112 more courses were offered in 1932-33 than in 1922-23. The total amount spent for instruction in 1932-33 was $303,089.57, compared with $114,573.48 in 1922-23. In September, 1932, 1067 young women registered at the school, of which 232 were doing graduate work, while in 1922, 698 registered and 160 were graduate students.

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Caprice on Spanish Themes ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Irish Rhapsody ..... Herbert
"Indian Summer," an American Idyll ..... Herbert
Victor Herbert Favorites ..... Arranged by Sanford
"The Band Wagon," Selection Schwartz
"Night and Day" ..... Porter
"Wintergreen for President" from "Of Thee I Sing" ..... Gershwin

Motion Pictures

Bad Man Tracy

"The Nuisance," opening at Loew's State Theater yesterday, betrays Mr. Lee Tracy as once again a loquacious crook, his racket this time consisting of ambulance chasing, or framing up injuries where there are none, for the purpose of collecting large indemnities and pocketing the greater part of them. It would be a pleasure to see Mr. Tracy's volubility of tongue and hands put to better use.

As usual, all goes well with the rapscallion hero up to a certain point. Then Miss Madge Evans, in the service of the prosecuting attorney, double-crosses him as spy. She ends by marrying him (talkies are funny that way). Because Mr. Tracy, with his incomparable legerdemain, twists her and everybody else round his little finger, until he gets his way again. There is a hint of his reform at the end. We wonder.

Mr. Frank Morgan does an excellent character sketch of the old doctor, Mr. Tracy's assistant, who makes phony X-rays. Mr. Charles Butterworth is also present with his soberfaced humor, as Floppy, so called because of his dexterity in flopping under motorcars without damage to himself. He has some good lines. The rest of the cast is as satisfactory as need be. The whole is run off at the Tracy tempo, i. e., about 80 miles an hour. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer sponsors the production. The State audience laughed a lot. M. L.

Events Tonight

Final day, fourteenth annual convention, Quota Club International: Annual banquet, Mrs. Maud Nathan of the Consumers' League, speaker, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 6:30.

Annual summer outing, Ford Hall Folks, Babson Park, Wellesley Hills, all evening.

Events Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Pierino, violinist, Mr. Edmond Boucher, bass, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, 2; program as follows:
First Movement of Concerto ..... Converse
(First performance)
Mr. Di Biasio
Les Pas d'Armes du Roi Jean ..... Saint-Saëns
La Statue de Tsarkoie-Sélo ..... Cui
Arioso, from Benvenuto ..... Diaz
Mr. Boucher
Mazurka in A minor ..... Chopin-Kreisler
Bacchanalian Dance ..... Edward German
Mr. Di Biasio
Pilgrim's Song ..... Tchaikovsky
The Connemara Shore ..... Fisher
Fill a Glass with Golden Wine ..... Quilter
Mr. Boucher

Radcliffe College: Baccalaureate service, Dr. Vivian T. Pomroy, Sanders Theater, 5.

Harvard University: Baccalaureate service, address by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president, Memorial Church, 4; reception by President Lowell to senior class, 17 Quincy Street, 4:45 to 6.

Events Monday

Senior class picnic, Boston Teachers' College, all-day sail to Provincetown.

Harvard University: Anniversary Meeting, Phi Beta Kappa, business meeting, 10; exercises, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, orator, and Mr. Archibald MacLeish, poet, Sanders Theater, 11:30; meeting, Faculty of Divinity School, University, 5, 4; meeting, class of 1908, Memorial Church, 4:45.

Stabilized Money Defended in Move By Central Banks

(Continued from Page 1)

worked out in talks which had but a tenuous connection with the World Economic Conference itself. Under the protection of equalization operations which New York, London and Paris are believed to be pursuing, the conference can go ahead to more permanent stabilization negotiations.

The exact connection of the operations of the Federal Reserve with the American Treasury is not yet apparent. Whether the Federal Reserve will need authority to establish an equalization fund or whether it can simply use reserves to buy or sell sterling and gold francs is not clear in London, although the latter alternative seems more probable.

Three Aims in Negotiations

With this preliminary working agreement between central bankers in operation—official announcement of its nature may be made in a few days—the conference can proceed to two other major monetary tasks.

To avoid confusion it is important to recall that the currency talks fall into three categories.

The first was this accord between central bankers for jointly keeping exchange fluctuations within bounds from day to day. Second comes talks between central bankers regarding more formal de facto stabilization. Such conversations have been going on jointly and manifestly will continue steadily in coming weeks. The third set of negotiations between the three major central banks to keep the dollar near its present level is regarded as highly satisfactory in American circles.

Whereas a few weeks ago the British were talking of dollar exchange at $3.50 in relation to the pound, they today agreed to a $4 level. This notable change has established strong presumption that ultimate stabilization will find the dollar from 15 to 20 per cent off gold parity and the pound 33 1-3 per cent devalued.

41 Nations in Tariff Truce

Meanwhile in conference circles observers note how ably Washington and New York are attempting to counteract any depressing effect which definite announcement of an accord may have on America's commodity prices.

The announcement by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, of the three-year agriculture plan is regarded here as ample influence to keep farm prices, particularly wheat and cotton, at their present levels. Meanwhile if the stock market slips somewhat, authorities here will be displeased, feeling that the recent boom has been artificial and should be deflated.

As this work starts, it is announced the 41 countries have adhered to the tariff truce, representing about 80 per cent of the world's trade. This preliminary commitment, it is hoped, will growat leasti nto a permanent barricade against further elevations of tariffs. Yet in the words of a Little Entente spokesman, for some countries it is not a tariff truce, but merely perpetuation of a tariff war.

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Education Early Got Its Grip In New England and the Roots Spread as the Nation Expanded

Pioneers in Developing a Wilderness, Early Settlers Were Not Negligent in Blazing the Way for the Great Educational Institutions of Present

Your New England Caravan
Last of 12 Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New England is America's schoolmaster. Thrifty it may be in many ways, but with education it is fairly prodigal. It hides a book in its blue jeans; it permits business to cool its heels while curricular themes are reviewed; it shouts erudite topics above the roar of factories; it places Greek letter keys on the watch chains of its subway guards; it turns from the politician to listen to the scholar; it is a region where learning is valued for its own sake rather than for the prestige it may bring.

Before power and pelf, position or wealth, the education of every citizen, according to his capacity to absorb, has been valued in the New England consciousness.

When field stone fences first began their long march inland; before "Yankee Doodle" became a tradition; even before the colonists ran out of old English place names and began to patronize the Indian tongue, the Rev. John Cotton and the Rev. John Eliot were calling attention to the need for schools.

First Grammar School

In Boston, Mass., was founded the first grammar school, and scarcely 15 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, the Boston Latin School was launched. Swiftly the New Englanders' thirst for knowledge dotted the Massachusetts Bay Colony with crude centers of learning. Migrating south to found the Connecticut Colony they took their families and crude blackboards with them. The New Haven Colony followed the lead of older settlements, and Plymouth Colony likewise opened doors of learning

In New Hampshire sturdy sires who wrestled with the granite-pitted soil turned eagerly to the establishment of grammar schools. Rhode Islanders went their own way, however, wanting no traffic with the neighbors who banished them, not even their schools; Maine likewise, as Winthrop said, "ran a different course from us (the colonists) both in their ministry and in their civil administration"; and Vermont was slow in becoming settled.

Nevertheless each section developed in its own fashion as newfound independence opened new possibilities in the thoughts of the pioneers, and thus, when the ideal of elementary schools supported by taxation, free from church jurisdiction and open to all was made a reality through state legislation, New England formulated the policies of the system and put them into operation.

Just as the stony soil of the mountains and the rigors of the sea still are revealed in the character and appearance of the New Englander, so the little red school house, growing out of the crude beginnings of the log hut, continues to influence the thought and educational outlook of the modern Yankee. There is still that sturdy independence of thought which dares to question; there is still that stamina which sees no labor in chewing hard facts; there is still that unappeased mental curiosity which follows a far-off glimmer to investigate its nature; there is still the pioneering urge which leads to fresh educational adventures.

New England does not forget that it was in the vanguard in establishing a free school system supported by taxation; nor that it led in establishing state normal schools; nor that its colleges blazed the paths and for long were models on which other American colleges and universities were patterned; and it displays no disposition to allow its prestige as the center of American academic culture to wane.

About $100 a Year

Today New England spends about $100 a year for each pupil in its public schools, and the average number of years pupils remain is more than eight in New England, whereas it is less than seven in the rest of the United States. There are more than 350 private schools in the region, and 38 higher educational institutions of college and university rank. Thus the small seed that was planted in the colonies has spread its roots until it has reached the farthest corner of America, while developing the main step of erudition so that its universities take first place among the institutions of learning.

The Harvard College which was decreed by General Court in 1636, with the sum of £400 set aside for its establishment, was a far cry from the immense educational plant that pulses in the heart of Cambridge and stretches its limbs over the Charles today.

The ground floor of "Harvard College" as the first building was named, provided the kitchen, buttery, and great hall, which was used as a recitation, dining and living room. Here American higher education was born with a few eager young colonists grouped around the master. On commencement day this June Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell will preside over an assemblage that represents an enrollment of more than 8500 students and a staff of some 1800 teachers and will conduct the ceremony just as it was conducted the first commencement day in 1642. But there will be no tongue present capable of estimating the vast influence this great institution has played in the cultural development of America.

It was during the administration of Increase Mather that the suggestion was made to Elihu Yale, a Harvard graduate and well-to-do New Haven merchant, that a new institution of higher learning in that city might well be called "Yale College." This marked the beginning of another great New England institution—an institution which today has an enrollment of some 5200 students with about 800 teachers.

In the years immediately following the Revolution great impetus was given the cause of education by the quickened growth of contemporary institutions of learning and the establishment of numerous state colleges, and for a period Harvard appeared to mark time while her rivals forged ahead. But a great period of advancement came with the administration of Dr. Charles Eliot which began in 1868. However, Dr. Eliot's electric system fostered in theory better scholarship because it gave free play to natural preferences and inborn aptitudes, relieving the professor and ardent disciple of students compelled to pursue distasteful courses. But in practice it worked out that most students took only easy courses and shirked more advanced work.

When Dr. Lowell became president in 1909, he immediately set out to correct the elective system by seeking to integrate college studies so that students would know some one subject well beside becoming acquainted with the fundamentals of other fields.

Distribution System

Consequently a system of distribution and concentration was adopted in 1910. Also a system of divisional examinations was established; tutors were provided to fill in gaps of knowledge between distantly related courses; a two weeks' reading period was granted to enable students to pursue outside work in the libraries; and today these innovations are spreading to other institutions.

But no one university, or two, could undertake to appease the apetite of the New Englander for higher learning. Harvard and Yale may now be said to have developed beyond their New England setting and joined the company of internationally famous universities.

In Massachusetts there is Wellesley College for Women with an enrollment of more than 1500; Smith at Northampton, enrolling more than 2000 women; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge with more than 3000 students; Williams at Williamstown, Boston University, Worcester Polytechnical, Tufts at Boston, Radcliff, Wheaton, Amherst and a half-dozen other degree bestowing institutions, besides 10 state teachers colleges and numerous preparatory schools.

In Rhode Island, where in 1640 was established the first permanent public school in America, in Providence alone there is Brown University enrolling something like 1300 students, Rhode Island College of Education, Rhode Island School of Design and Pembroke for women, beside the Rhode Island State College at Kingston, to name only the leading institutions.

Other Educational Plants

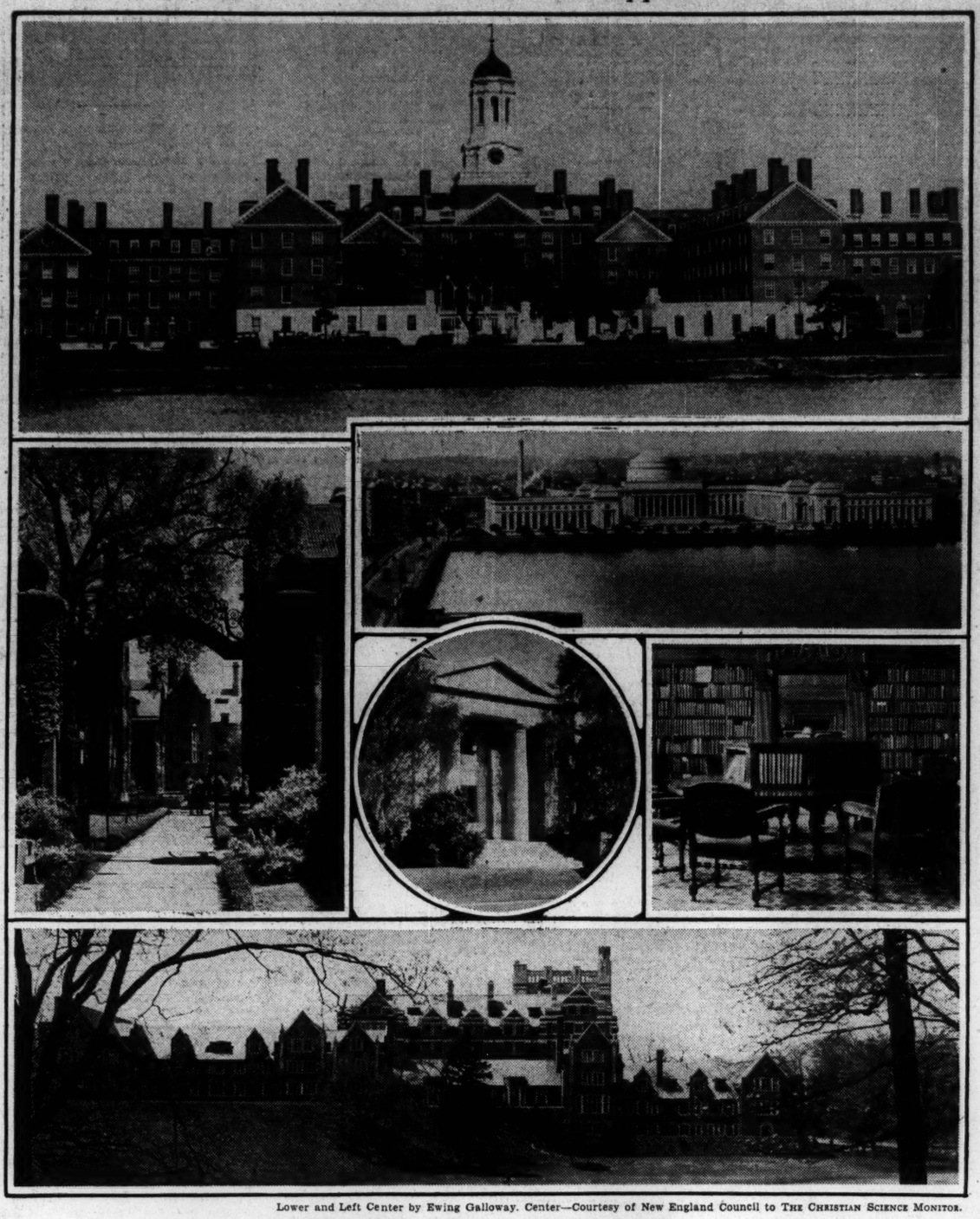
Beside Yale University, Connecticut numbers among its first rank educational plants, Wesleyan University at Middletown, Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut College for Women at New London, and the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs, in addition to more than 250 private and parochial schools attended by about 70,000 pupils.

Dartmouth College at Hanover has brought fame to New Hampshire and St. Anselm's College in Manchester is well known. Vermont, which reports an illiteracy of only three per cent, points with pride to Middlebury College, Bennington College for Women, Norwich University at Northfield, and its own university at Burlington among its main educational institutions.

The first college to be established in Maine is Bowdoin at Brunswick, with its fine old 40-acre campus; then comes Colby College at Waterville; Bates College at Lewiston, and the University of Maine at Orono. Besides these and other schools there are several state normal schools. Maine is so insistent that all its citizens shall have proper schooling that it either furnishes teachers and equipment or pays the board for some 1000 children who live remote from any established school, while the city of Bath is said to be the first in the country to provide free textbooks.

And thus comes the end of the journey for Your New England Caravan, and impressions may be added up. They are multitudinous and many-sided and the intangibles, the spell of tranquil scenes and calm living, do not come within the province of analysis. But, by and large, if one is able to forgo the sunset from high peaks and the moonlight on wide waters, it may be stated in a few words: New England—she thinks!

An Area Rich in Educational Opportunities



NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY SCENES

Lower and Left Center by Ewing Galloway. Center—Courtesy of New England Council to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Up... ...r House of Harvard University. Upper Right Center—Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Center—Library of University of Maine at Orono, Maine. Lower Right Center—Tower Room of Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H. Left Center—High Street Entrance Gate of Yale University Campus at New Haven, Conn. Lower—Severance Hall and Tower Court, New Dormitories of Wellesley College.

Schoolboy Gets Scholarship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—As a reward for his "school spirit, general morale and scholarship," Edwin Deans Whitley Jr., 16-year-old graduate of the Hugh Morson High School here, is the possessor of a scholarship to Columbia University, worth $2500. During the 11 years in which he attended the Raleigh public schools he maintained a perfect attendance record and made the honor roll each year. In his senior year, he was advertising manager of "The Oak Leaf," the high school annual.

Roosevelt Greeted in Boston At Start of Vacation Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

Federal's train crew. He walked to the automobile arm in arm with his tall son, James. People climbed on baggage wagons and cheered lustily.

Going out by the Summer Street entrance, the President found another huge throng waiting in the sunshine. On both sides of the street spectators were jammed in behind moving lines of mounted police. The granite canopies over the subway entrances were packed with people, and down in Dewey Square scores of wise sight-seers had first balcony seats on the Atlantic Avenue Elevated platform for a dime apiece.

The official party was whisked away toward Groton by way of Atlantic Avenue to Stuart Street. A roar of acclaim went ahead of the speeding motorcycle escort. Going through the Chinese quarters, at the lower end of Stuart Street, Chinamen scuffled down Tyler Street on the double time to catch a glimpse of the President. The tumultuous greeting carried all along the way from Stuart treet to Exeter Street, then up to Massachusetts Avenue and across the Harvard Bridge to Cambridge.

To Take Leisurely Cruise

Smiling and light-hearted, the President showed no signs of fatigue from the laborious program which he had prepared for the last Congress. Although his visit to New England is regarded as a vacation, today's round of activity seemed anything but restful.

Folowing his visit to Groton, the President left for Quincy for an official reception in his honor. An official visit to New Bedford was also tentatively listed on the President's schedule, but at the time of his leaving for Groton, it was uncertain whether he would be able to include the New Bedford trip.

Late today, President Roosevelt will go aboard the schooner yacht Amberjack for a leisurely cruise with his sons across Massachusetts Bay to the tidal coves of Maine and New Brunswick in the Bay of Fundy.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Sunday fair; not much change in temperature; gentle moderate west and northwest winds.

Maine: Cloudy; possibly showers on the east coast; slightly cooler in west portion tonight; Sunday fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy; slightly cooler tonight; Sunday fair.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy; possibly showers on the Cape; slightly cooler in north portion tonight; Sunday fair.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy; Sunday fair; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west and northwest winds; weather partly overcast, preceded by showers tonight; Sunday fair.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	62	70	Montreal	54	68
Bismarck	74	102	Nantucket	60	66
Boston	62	67	New Orleans	72	84
Buffalo	58	64	New York	60	68
Calgary	52	88	Norfolk, Va.	68	78
Charleston	72	76	North Platte	66	92
Chicago	70	78	Philadelphia	62	68
Cincinnati	72	78	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	102
Denver	62	86	Pittsburgh	62	64
Eastport, Me.	50	64	Portland, Me.	58	62
Hatteras	74	74	Raleigh	70	84
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m., June16			St. Louis	72	88
			St. Paul	72	98
Helena, Mont.	62	94	Salt Lake City	78	94
Huron, S. D.	70	102	San Francisco	52	64
Jacksonville	74	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	74
Kansas City	72	88	Seattle	54	70
Key West	78	84	Tampa	72	84
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	62	70
Memphis	72	84	Wichita, Kan.	64	88
Miami, Fla.	78	80	Williston, N.D.	74	98

A—9 a. m. June 17.
B—Maximum June 16.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 8:17 p. m., Sunday 8:47 a. m.
Height of tides 9ft., 7.9ft.

Light all vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

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Silk Panties	1.40	2.90	5.90
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Silk Rest Robes		4.90	10.90

—and a vast number of individual pieces priced according to their handwork and rarity of laces.

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Harvard Crew Defeats Yale In Gripping Race

Crimson Junior Varsity Also Triumphs While Yale Freshmen Win

Harvard-Yale Winners for 1933

Varsity Eights
Harvard ..... 22m. 46 3-5s.

Junior Varsity Eights
Harvard ..... 11m. 48 1-5s.

Freshman Eights
Yale ..... 12m. 6 2-5s.

Combination Eights
Yale ..... 10m. 20s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 17—Harvard's rugged, powerful, heavy, veteran crew has again defeated a Yale masterpiece of polish and rowing beauty. The Crimson eight, stroked by Gerard J. Cassedy '33, trailed the Eli for nearly three-and-one-half-miles in their race last evening only to apply the pressure and force their shell to almost a two-length victory in 22m. 46 3-5s. Countless rowing authorities and fans were unanimous in claiming it the greatest Harvard-Yale crew race they had ever viewed.

The time was slow in comparison to the record, but fast for the conditions. Harvard's heavy boatload hoped for and got a head wind. The power pent up in that Crimson shell liked the heavy going, because it felt that the Eli, at least eight pounds lighter to the man, would encounter trouble in bucking the wind. Again it is believed that Yale rowed exactly the kind of race that Harvard looked for—a front race.

This makes three-straight triumphs for Harvard against the Yale varsity. Not since the coaching days of Jim Wray, present Cornell mentor, has Harvard enjoyed such distinction—and that same Jim Wray viewed the regatta. The Crimson coxswain, stern four and bow man made new history in that they have rowed together in the same shell and been victorious against Yale for four successive years. They have been defeated, but never at four miles nor by a Yale crew. That is the height of glory in the career of a Harvard oarsman.

Harvard led at the start—momentarily—and at the finish. After Referee Julian W. Curtiss roared "row," 16 oars, eight red-tipped and eight blue-tipped, churned the Thames waters like fury. Harvard leaped out inches ahead, but not for long. The smooth rowing form and polish of Yale soon crept away from Harvard. The beats were lowered and Yale adherents gave vent to extreme joy as their crew, stroked by William S. Garnsey 3d '33, gave a harmonizing exhibition of beauty in rhythm.

Apparently satisfied for a time the Crimson dipped in and out without noticeable concern and methodically warmed into the swing of a four-mile encounter. Through the first half-mile flags, the Eli led by three-quarters of a length and by two lengths at the mile, without any Harvard challenge. Cassedy "put her up" for a testing and whittled that lead to three-quarters again by the mile-and-a-half mark. From there on H. H. Bissell, heavy little Crimson coxswain, called for occasional testings and never permitted the Blue to get far in advance again.

The first sign of worriment at that stalking Harvard crew must have reached Yale when passing the submarine base where it looked as though some wielder of a blue oar had "caught a crab." Momentum checked but rapidly gathered again and up went the Eli beat to hold its advantage. Perhaps that Harvard crew was not, but old grads and followers of the Crimson were despairing noticeably as the two boats reached the three-and-one-half-mile flag with Yale still in front.

Then came the smashing climax. Coxswain Bissell called for action, and how he got it! The kind of stroke-oarsman coaches dream about set about his business. Cassedy dipped faster and more powerfully. Robert Saltonstall Jr. passed the beat back to W. Benjamin Bacon, and thence to Capt. Malcolm Bancroft with the bow four swinging into line perfectly. Stroke Garnsey of Yale saw it all and tried to answer. He did answer, but someone again faltered slightly under the terrific pressure. Not much, but enough.

Up came that weighty Harvard shell without a sign of laboring. No picturesque scene of oarsmanship; but plenty neat and smooth enough. It roared by the worn and frayed Yale oarsmen who were spent. They had had the lead for the last time. Without a hitch of rushing or hurrying Cassedy drove these willing Harvard oarsmen past Yale to the finish line just as though it had been planned that way. They had never permitted Yale to lead too far or to ease up at anytime. The time for the finishing touch arrived and Harvard supplied it.

The answer to yesterday's varsity race might be found in many things. Yale's great sprint crew really did a creditable and commendable bit of four-mile rowing. Whether Coach Leader will continue to build sprint crews in the future or follow the lead of Harvard and concentrate on a four-mile boat regardless of the pre-season of sprinting remains to be seen. Experience, of which Harvard had an abundance, told heavily. Only one man, the captain-elect, Bradford Simmons '34, had not rowed four miles before. And, finally, that a good big man is preferable to a good little man. The official times and distances and lineups:

Distances	Harvard M.	Harvard S.	Yale M.	Yale S.
Half-Mile	2	38	2	35
Mile	5	27	5	19
One and one-half	8	15	8	12
Two miles	11	13	11	9½
Two and one-half	14	4	14	1½
Three	17	10½	17	8½
Three and one-half	19	52½	19	52
Four	22	46⅝	23	54⅝

Harvard: Bow, W. H. Holcombe '33; 2, Edward Yoemans Jr. '33; 3, Bradford Simmons '34; 4, Roger H. Hallowell '33; 5, Capt. Malcolm Bancroft '33; 6, W. Benjamin Bacon '33; 7, Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33; stroke, Gerard J. Cassedy '33; coxswain, Henry H. Bissell '33.

Yale: Bow, Charles G. Meyer Jr. '33; 2, John S. Pillsbury Jr. '35; 3, William S. Kilborne '35. 4, Fitzhugh Quarrier '35; 5, James G. Urquhart '33; 6, John H. Jackson '34; 7, Richard M. Davis '33; stroke, William S. Garnsey 3d '33; coxswain, James W. Standart '33.

Harvard-Yale Winners

Varsity Eights

Year and Victor	Time
1852—Harvard	10m.
1855—Harvard	22m.
1858—Harvard	19m. 18s.
1860—Harvard	18m. 53s.
1864—Yale	19m. 1s.
1865—Yale	18m. 43½s.
1866—Harvard	18m. 43¼s.
1867—Harvard	18m. 13½s.
1868—Harvard	17m. 48½s.
1869—Harvard	18m. 2s.
1870—Harvard	20m. 30s.
1872—Harvard	16m. 37s.
1873—Yale	16m. 59s.
1874—Harvard	16m. 58s.
1875—Harvard	17m. 8s.
1876—Yale	22m. 2s.
1877—Harvard	24m. 36s.
1878—Harvard	20m. 44¾s.
1879—Harvard	22m. 18s.
1880—Yale	24m. 37s.
1881—Yale	22m. 13s.
1882—Harvard	20m. 47½s.
1883—Harvard	25m. 46½s.
1884—Yale	20m. 31s.
1885—Harvard	38m. 15½s.
1886—Yale	30m. 42s.
1887—Yale	22m. 56s.
1888—Yale	20m. 10s.
1889—Yale	21m. 30s.
1890—Yale	21m. 29s.
1891—Harvard	21m. 23s.
1892—Yale	20m. 48s.
1893—Yale	28m. 1¼s.
1894—Yale	23m. 45½s.
1895—Yale	21m. 30s.
1897—Yale	20m. 44s.
1898—Yale	24m. 2s.
1899—Harvard	20m. 52½s.
1900—Yale	21m. 12¼s.
1901—Yale	23m. 37s.
1902—Yale	20m. 20s.
1903—Yale	20m. 19¼s.
1904—Yale	21m. 40½s.
1905—Yale	22m. 33½s.
1906—Harvard	23m. 2s.
1907—Yale	21m. 10s.
1908—Harvard	24m. 10s.
1909—Harvard	21m. 50s.
1910—Harvard	20m. 46½s.
1911—Harvard	22m. 44s.
1913—Harvard	21m. 43½s.
1913—Harvard	21m. 42s.
1914—Yale	21m. 16s.
1915—Yale	20m. 52s.
1916—Harvard	*20m. 2s.
1918—Harvard	10m. 58s.
1919—Yale	21m. 42⅕s.
1920—Harvard	23m. 11s.
1921—Yale	20m. 41s.
1922—Yale	21m. 53s.
1923—Yale	22m. 10s.
1924—Yale	21m. 58⅗s.
1925—Yale	20m. 26s.
1926—Yale	†20m. 14⅗s.
1927—Harvard	22m. 35⅕s.
1928—Yale	20m. 21⅗s.
1928—Yale	21m. 20s.
1930—Yale	20m. 9⅘s.
1931—Harvard	23m. 21s.
1932—Harvard	21m. 29s.
1933—Harvard	22m. 46⅗s.

*Downstream record. †Upstream record.
Victories—Yale 37, Harvard 34.
1852 race was for two miles. From 1855 to 1876 race was for three miles. Since then it has been four miles, and since 1676 it has been held at New London, except in 1897, when at Poughkeepsie, and 1918, when it was rowed at Derby, Conn., and it was two miles.

English First-Class County Cricket Scores

LONDON, June 17 (Canadian Press)—Scores in first-class county cricket matches ending yesterday follow:

At Lord's—Somerset 253 and 94; Middlesex 266 and 82 for two wickets.

At Horsham—Essex 259 and 217 for six declared; Sussex 150 and 112 (Nichols five for 67 and five for 37; Daer four for 36 and five for 39).

At Nottingham—Hampshire 254 and 106 (Staples six for 28; Nottinghamshire 302 for nine, declared, and 59 for two).

At the Oval—Warwickshire 401 and 167 for two (Hill 70 not out, Bates 55); Surrey 457 (Gregory 92, Barling 67, Jardine 50, Hobbs 100).

At Gloucester—Gloucestershire 529 and 104 for one, declared (Hammond 239 and Dacre 62, not out); Glamorgan 454 and 63 for three (Turnbull 122, Duckfield 128, not out, Davies 65).

At Tonbridge—Lancashire 321 and 168 for eight, declared (Hopwood 119, Iddon 132, Freeman seven for 114 and Hopwood 57, not out, Freeman six for 57); Kent 203 and 115 for one (Ashdown 54, not out).

At Leicester—Leicestershire 351 for nine, declared, and 223 (Berry 73 and 84); Worcester 427 (Nichol 111, Martin 54, Astill five for 111) and 50 runs for no wickets.

Mrs. Jessup Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 17—Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., won the women's Pennsylvania and Eastern States singles lawn tennis championship title for the third time, yesterday, defeating Anne Townsend of the Merion Cricket Club in the final round, 6—1, 6—1. Mrs. Jessup was champion in 1925 and 1931 and Miss Townsend held the title in 1921 and 1923. Mrs. Jessup and Miss Townsend successfully defended the doubles title by defeating Anne B. Page, Merion Cricket Club, and Alison Harrison, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—2, 6—0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	33	20	.623
Washington	32	22	.593
Chicago	29	25	.537
Philadelphia	26	23	.531
Cleveland	29	26	.527
Detroit	26	28	.481
Boston	19	34	.358
St. Louis	20	36	.357

Results June 16
Cleveland at Detroit, postponed. Only game scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	40	31	.563
Sacramento	43	30	.589
Portland	39	32	.549
Los Angeles	38	33	.535
Missions	38	36	.514
Oakland	33	37	.471
Seattle	28	40	.412
San Francisco	26	46	.361

Results June 16
Portland 5, Los Angeles 3.
Seattle 12, San Francisco 5.
Oakland 4, Hollywood 0.
Sacramento 6, Missions 5.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	37	18	.673
Indianapolis	31	24	.564
Minneapolis	32	27	.542
St. Paul	30	29	.508
Milwaukee	27	29	.482
Toledo	28	31	.475
Louisville	25	34	.424
Kansas City	22	40	.355

Result June 16
Columbus 4, Indianapolis 3.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	40	25	.615
New Orleans	38	26	.590
Birmingham	39	28	.582
Nashville	37	30	.552
Chattanooga	31	32	.492
Atlanta	31	35	.470
Knoxville	23	44	.359
Little oRck	21	43	.328

Results June 16
Memphis 6, Atlanta 0.
Chattanooga 7, Birmingham 3.
Little Rock 8, Knoxville 6.
Nashville 7, New Orleans 2.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	38	24	.613
Newark	36	26	.581
Toronto	36	26	.581
Baltimore	34	31	.523
Buffalo	28	33	.459
Montreal	27	36	.429
Jersey City	26	35	.426
Albany	24	38	.387

Result June 16
Jersey City 4, Rochester 3.

Woods Sets Record

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, June 17 (Canadian Press)—Riding a wonderful race, Stanley Woods of the United Kingdom yesterday won the senior tourist trophy motorcycle contest and completed a double victory record likely to stand for many years. For two years in succession Woods has captured both junior and senior events of the Isle of Man motorcycle classics. A crowd of 50,000 saw yesterday's event.

Athletics Sign Oliver

PHILADELPHIA, June 17 (AP)—Dick Oliver, right-hand pitcher for a local semi-pro club, said yesterday he had been signed by Connie Mack for the Philadelphia Athletics and would join the team in Cleveland on Tuesday.

Trojans Take Most Places In Preliminaries

Southern California Qualifies Ten Times in N. C. A. A. Track Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 17—University of Southern California took the lead in the preliminaries of the twelfth annual track and field championships of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at Soldier Field here yesterday. The Trojans qualified 10 times in the 11 events in which trials were held and they rule favorites in the 15-event finals under lights tonight.

University of Michigan qualified seven times; but the Wolverines do not expect to take many first places. They may be beaten out by Indiana University team-title defenders, who took a majority of firsts in the recent Big Ten meet. The Hoosiers, yesterday, placed six and they are exceptionally strong in events in which trials were not held. Louisiana State placed seven times.

Records were not threatened in any of the trials. The cinder path was reported in poor condition, and the outstanding stars who are capable of toppling the standards were not pushed.

Ralph Harold Metcalfe '34 of Marquette University, world's record breaker in the dashes, won his heats easily. He sprinted 100 yards in 9.9s., and coasted 220 yards in 21.9s. I. W. Fuqua '34 of Indiana won a furlong heat in 22.1s. and a quarter mile in 49.2s. The fastest quarter was run by E. A. Ablowich '34 of Southern California in 47.6s. J. M. Simmons Jr. '34 of Abeline Christian ran the speediest heat at 880 yards around three turns. Tis time was 1m. 55s.

Two middle western record breakers were eliminated in the 120-yard high hurdles. In the first trial heat J. A. C. Keller '33 of Ohio State stumbled and fell at the third last hurdle. In the next heat W. F. Ward '35 of Michigan, winner, was disqualified for knocking down two hurdles. The best time, 14.7s., was made by A. W. Meier '34 of Stanford. The summary:

100-Yard Dash

First Heat—Won by R. H. Metcalfe '34, Marquette; H. A. Hellmich '34, Illinois, second. Time—9.9s.

Second Heat—Won by J. A. Johnson '34, Illinois State Normal; L. H. Ball '34, Southern California, second. Time—9.8s.

Third Heat—Won by P. H. Starr '33, Oregon; J. J. Tierney '33, Marquette, second. Time—9.9s.

Fourth Heat—Won by C. B. Parsons '34, Southern California; L. Powers, Denver, second. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash (Straightaway)

First Heat—Won by R. H. Metcalfe '34, Marquette; L. Swisher, Kansas State Teachers, second; E. F. Meyer '33, Texas, third. Time—21.9s.

Second Heat—Won by J. A. Johnson '34, Illinois State Normal—P. H. Starr '33, Oregon, second; H. A. Hellmich '34, Illinois, third. Time—22.4s.

Third Heat—Won by C. B. Parsons '34, Southern California; Donald Plumb, Pomona, second; J. J. Tierney '33, Marquette, third. Time—22.1s.

Fourth Heat—Won by I. W. Fuqua '34, Indiana; Edwin Hall '35, Kansas, second; C. W. Kemp '34, Michigan, third. Time—22.1s.

440-Yard Dash (One Turn)

First Heat—Won by E. A. Ablowich '34, Southern California; S. W. Dean '34, Iowa, second; R. W. Fribley, De Pauw, third. Time—47.6s.

Second Heat—Won by I. W. Fuqua '34, Indiana; J. Mullins, Western S. T., second; J. J. Lee '33, Nebraska, third. Time—49.2s.

Third Heat—Won by G. F. Hardin '35, Louisiana State; H. C. Thompkins '35, Southern California, second; Bartlett Ward '34, Oklahoma, third. Time—49s.

880-Yard Run (Three Turns)

First Heat—Won by C. C. Hornbostel '34, Indiana; F. M. Webster '35, Southern California, second; C. V. Guse '33, Iowa State, third. Time—1m. 55.8s.

Second Heat—Won by G. V. Cunningham '34, Kansas; L. W. Moody '34, Oklahoma, second; C. D. Stout '33, Tennessee, third. Time—1m. 57.7s.

Third Heat—Won by Earl Labertew '33, Iowa State; E. T. Turner '33, Michigan, second; J. M. Simmons '34, Abeline Christian, third. Time—1m. 55s.

120-Yard High Hurdles

First Heat—Won by E. K. Bacon '35, Denison; D. Bracken, Washington, second. Time—15s.

Second Heat—Won by Charles Casper '34, Texas Christian; E. E. Welsh '33, Southern California, second. Time—15s.

Third Heat—Won by A. C. Moreau '33, Louisiana State; J. B. Pantlind '35, Michigan, second. Time—14.8s.

Fourth Heat—Won by A. W. Meier '34, Stanford; Hawley Egleston '33, Michigan, second. Time—14.7s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles (Straightaway)

First Heat—Won by E. K. Bacon '35, Denison; C. E. DeBaker '33, Michigan, second. Time—24.4s.

Second Heat—Won by H. H. Lambertus '34, Nebraska; C. C. Crouch Jr. '34, Indiana, second. Time—24.4s.

Third Heat—Won by G. F. Hardin '35, Louisiana State; A. W. Meier '34, Stanford, second. Time—24.5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by N. P. Paul '34, Southern California; A. C. Moreau '33, Louisiana, second Time—24.2s.

Running Broad Jump (Qualifiers)—J. W. Brooks '33, Chicago, 24ft. 4⅝in.; Donald Gray '35, Nebraska, 23ft. 7⅝in.; L. C. Adams '33, Rice Institute, 23ft. 4⅝in.; Gerald Kepper, Wichita, 23ft. 4½in.; Bartlett Ward '34, Oklahoma, 22ft. 10⅝in.; A. Dreusicke, Elmhurst, 22ft. 8⅜in.; W. F. Ward '35, Michigan, 22ft. 7in

16-Pound Shotput (Qualifiers)—H. M. Harper '34, Southern California, 50ft. 9in.; Jack Torrance, Louisiana State, 50ft. ½in.; Leroy Dues '33, City of Detroit, 48ft. 11in.; E. N. Dees '35, Kansas, 48ft. 4in.; H. J. Laborde '33, Stanford, 47ft. 4in.; B. M. Irwin '34, Texas A. M., 47ft. 3in.; A. C. Kamm '34, Illinois, 46ft. 4¾in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw (Qualifiers)—N. L. Biddinger '33, Indiana, 154ft. 6½in.; C. Cruikshank, Colorado Aggies, 153ft. 3½in.; R. H. Cox '33, Michigan, 152ft. 10¼in.; G. W. Miller, W. Virginia, 151ft. 10in.; Peter Somfeld, Pomona, 148ft. 5in.; E. F. Johnson '34, Ohio State, 147ft. 4¼in.; D. T. Barker '34, Iowa, 139ft. 11in.

Discus Throw (Qualifiers)—H. J. Laborde '33, Stanford, 159ft. 6¾in.; D. White, Kansas State Teachers, 151ft. 10in.; Jack Torrance, Louisiana State, 147ft. 7in.; J. C. Petty '35, Rice Institute, 147ft.; W. F. Busbee '34, Indiana, 145ft. 11in.; B. M. Irwin '34, Texas A. M., 141ft. 2in.; J. Forbes, Occidental, 139ft. 1in.

Javelin Throw (Qualifiers)—C. M. Sample '34, Arizona, 211ft. 4½in.; Warren Demaris, Oregon, 209ft. 7½in.; N. Blair, Louisiana State, 159ft. 6½in.; Joseph Beggs, Geneva, 194ft. 3½in.; D. A. Purvis '35, Purdue, 192ft.; C. Klaerner, Rice Institute, 186ft. 8in.; F. E. Williamson '34, Southern California, 185ft. 10½in.

Perkins vs. Hill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 17—G. Holmes Perkins and Malcolm T. Hill reached the final round in the Massachusetts state singles tennis championship on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club here yesterday. Perkins and Hill advanced by stopping the Turner brothers, Bob and Alfred, in their title march. Perkins defeated Alfred Turner, 6—4, 7—9, 6—4, while Hill won in straight sets from Bob Turner, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. Moody-Miss Ryan Win Again

BECKENHAM, Eng., June 17 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. yesterday paired with Elizabeth M. Ryan to win a quarter-final match of women's doubles in the Kent tennis championships from N. M. Lyle and E. A. Dearman 6—4, 6—1.

College Baseball Results

Vermont 9, St. Lawrence 1.
Williams 6, Amherst 0.

College Polo Result

Penn M. C. 9, Princeton 4.

Sam Leslie's Batting Too Much for Giants

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	31	20	.608
St. Louis	33	21	.604
Pittsburgh	29	25	.537
Chicago	31	27	.534
Cincinnati	27	27	.500
Brooklyn	23	28	.451
Boston	23	31	.426
Philadelphia	19	36	.345

Results June 16
Brooklyn 3, New York 1.
Chicago 9, Pittsburgh 1.
Only games scheduled.

Sam Leslie, newly acquired first baseman of the Brooklyn Dodgers and until recently reserve infielder with the New York Giants, rose up against his former team mates yesterday and led the Dodgers to a 3-to-1 baseball victory in the National League. The defeat almost knocked the Giants out of first place in the standing. The game was a pitchers' battle between Van Mungo of Brooklyn and Schumacher and Luque of New York. Mungo was touched for eight safeties, two more than Brooklyn made, but he was effective in the pinches. Leslie drove in his team's second run in the sixth inning with a long fly. His homer in the ninth produced the third run.

The Chicago Cubs hit well behind Guy Bush's steady pitching yesterday and beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 9 to 1. The National League champions drove Bill Swift out of the box in the first inning with five successive hits that put across three runs. Frank Demaree hit a homer with two men on in the third, his second in two days. Babe Herman, English and Hendrick each made three hits for the winners. Bush shut out the Pirates until two men were retired in the ninth. Doubles by Suhr and Grace produced the lone run. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	6	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	1

Batteries—Mungo and Lopes; Schumacher, Luque and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Schumacher. Umpires—Moran and Reardon. Time—2h.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	x	9	15	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	1

Batteries—Bush and Hartnet, Taylor; Swift, Kremer, Harris, Hoyt and Grace. Losing pitcher—Swift. Umpires—Pfirman and Barr. Time—1h. 52m.

United States Leading

FOLKSTONE, Eng., June 17 (AP)—Nine additional matches were decided in the early session of the team tournament of the International Chess Federation yesterday when adjourned games only were played off. The results left the United States in the lead, with Czechoslovakia second, Sweden third, and Lithuania fourth. The summary: Third Round—Hungary 2½, Denmark 1½, Italy 2, Lithuania 2, Austria 2½, Sweden 1½. Fourth Round—Sweden 3½, Denmark ½, Hungary 2½, Italy 1½, France 3, Latvia 1, United States 3, Poland 1. Fifth Round—Czechoslovakia 3½, Denmark ½, Austria 2½, Iceland 1½. The leading scores: United States, 16-4; Czechoslovakia 14½-5½; Sweden, 13-6; Lithuania 13½-7½; Hungary, 12½-7½; Poland, 12-8; Austria 11½-8½; Latvia 11-9.

Welsh Women's Golf

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Jestyn Jeffreys of Swansea Bay Golf Club, who won the Welsh women's golf championship in 1930, repeated that success in the 1933 national meeting at the Royal Porthcawl Golf Club recently. In the final match she beat Mrs. Bridge, Southerndown Golf Club, by 2 up and 1 to play. Miss Jeffreys was one down at the end of the first round. Isabella Rieben, Aberdovey Golf Club, the holder, was unexpectedly eliminated in the first stage of the competition. The women's team championship also changed hands, this year's winner being Royal Porthcawl Golf Club. The victors beat Newport Golf Club in the final match by 3 to 2. Previously they had vanquished Aberdovey, the holder, in the semifinal round by 4 to 1.

Princeton Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 17—Three cups were awarded to outstanding athletes at Princeton and Thurston J. Davies was re-elected vice-chairman of the board of athletic control and Asa S. Bushnell was reelected secretary at the commencement meeting of the board. The athletes honored with cups were: Peter C. Fortune '33 of Chicago, football and basketball star who was given the John Prestiss Poe Cup, J. Stanley Purnell '33 of Baltimore, Md., baseball captain, the Frederick W. Kafer Cup, and Rolf S. Paine '36 of Upper Montclair, N. J., the Leroy Gifford Kellogg Cup.

Crowell Succeeds Bresnahan

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 17—At the annual dinner of the National Collegiate Track Coaches' Association here last night, Dean Cromwell, coach at University of Southern California, was elected president. He succeeds G. T. Bresnahan of University of Iowa. Charles B. Hoyt of University of Michigan was elected vice-president; F. P. Johnson of Drake University, secretary, and Clyde Littlefield of University of Texas, treasurer.

Boston Women Win Griscom Cup Golf By Slight Margin

Martha Brewer Comes Out of Retirement to Help Bay State Victory

Griscom Cup Golf Standing

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Points Won	Points Lost
Boston	1	1	17	13
Philadelphia	1	1	15	15
New York	1	1	13	17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST NEWTON, Mass., June 17—For the thirteenth time since the tournament started in 1902 and the first time since 1930 the Boston women's golf team has won the thirtieth renewal of the Griscom Cup golf tournament, an intercity round-robin series between New York, Philadelphia and Boston, which has been held annually with the exception of the war years, 1917 and 1918. New York, last year's winner, finished in third place in the 1933 standing.

Boston's 10-to-5 victory over Philadelphia yesterday on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club gave the Bay State tetam a two-point margin in the final standing. Martha Brewer of Weston came out of retirement to help Boston score an important point. Miss Brewer defeated Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, 3 and 1.

Boston took the match yesterday by winning eight of the last 10 matches, with Miss Brewer, Dorothy E. Hunter, Rutch Batchelder, Deborah Verry, Mrs. William M. Ferris Jr., Jane Broadwell, Mrs. D. M. Belcher and Joyce Bigelow winning their matches in this group. The second and fourth players, Dorothy Richards and Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr., scored the other Boston points. The summary:

Griscom Cup Golf—Final Round Robin

Frances Williams, Philadelphia, defeated Mary Parkinson, Boston, 3 and 2.

Dorothy Richards, Boston, defeated Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Philadelphia, 3 and 1.

Edith A. Quier, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr., Boston, 2 up.

Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr., Boston, defeated Jane McCullough, Philadelphia, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Karl Scheidt, Philadelphia, defeated Rosamond Vahey, Boston, 2 and 1.

Martha Brewer, Boston, desfated Helen B. Stetson, Philadelphia, 3 and 1.

Dorothy E. Hunter, Boston, defeated Mrs. Al Nelson, Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

Ruth Batchelder, Boston, defeated Jacob Disston Jr., Philadelphia, 5 and 3.

Deborah Verry, Boston, defeated W. A. Johnson, Philadelphia, 6 and 5.

Mrs. John J. Mitchell 3d, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. W. G. Dow, Boston, 1 up.

Mrs. William M. Ferris Jr., Boston, defeated Mrs. T. E. Welderseim, Philadelphia, 2 up.

Jane Broadwell, Boston, defeated Natalie Peace, Philadelphia, 5 and 4.

Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Boston, defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia, 3 and 2.

Mrs. D. B. Wentz, Philadelphia, defeated Grace English, Boston, 1 up.

Joyce Bigelow, Boston, defeated Barbara Weaver, Philadelphia, 3 and 2.

Prentice Sails for Paris

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Bernon S. Prentice, chairman of the United States Davis Cup committee and team captain, sailed aboard the Europa last night to join H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., American singles champion, in Paris and prepare for the arrival of the remaining three members of the team, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, next month. He was accompanied by Lawrence Baker of Washington, D. C., vice-chairman of the cup committee. With only Vines playing at Wimbledon next month, Prentice said the team would practice carefully in Paris about two weeks, avoiding competitive tennis and stressing stroke perfection. The United States opposition in the interzone final starting July 21 will be determined in the meantime as Great Britain meets Czechoslovakia and Australia plays Japan this week-end in the European zone semifinal. The winners meet July 14 in the start of the zone final. The challenge round with France starts July 28.

British West Indians And Derby in Draw

DERBY, Eng., June 17 (Canadian Press)—The cricket match between the British West Indies and Derby was drawn late yesterday, the time element for the second time this week robbing the West Indies of an apparently sure victory. The scores were: British West Indies, 281 and 346 for eight, declared; Derby, 319 and 125 for five. The score:

British West Indies, First Innings, 281
Derby, First Innings, 319

British West Indies, Second Innings

Roach, c Elliott; b Armstrong	0
Barrow, c and b Mitchell	18
Headley, not out	200
Grant, c Mitchell; b Townsend	34
Hoad, c and b Storer	0
Da Costa, c Pope; b Townsend	22
Wiles, c and b Townsend	7
Sealey, c Elliott; b Lee	34
Valentine, c Townsend; b Mitchell	1
Martindale, not out	13
Extras	6
Total for eight wickets, declared	346

Bowling Analysis

	R.	W.		R.	W.
Armstrong	85	1	Townsend	34	3
Mitchell	81	2	Lee	36	1
Storer	44	1			

Derby, Second Innings

Skinner, c and b Achong	68
Lee, c Sealey; b Achong	21
Townsend, c and b Sealey	9
Smith, not out	15
Alderman, c and b Da Costa	1
Pope, c and b Da Costa	2
Extras	9
Total for five wickets	125

Bowling Analysis

	R.	W.		R.	W.
Martindale	21	0	Sealey	37	1
Valentine	19	0	Grant	3	0
Achong	33	2	Da Costa	3	2

Owens Runs 100 in 9.7s.

CHICAGO, June 17 (AP)—Surpassing even the mark of Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette's great Negro sprinter in the 100-yard dash, Jimmy Owens, Negro sprinter from East Technical High School, of Cleveland, stole the show yesterday in the preliminaries of the national interscholastic track and field championship meet. Owens raced his heat of the century in 9.7s. In the National Collegiate A. A. trials Metcalf sped away from his field in 9.9s. Owens came right back to share best time honors in the 220-yard dash with Melbing of North Side High School, Fort Worth, Texas, at 22.1s.

Grabowski to Reading

PHILADELPHIA, June 17 (AP)—The Phillies of the National League made known yesterday that Reg Garbowski, right-handed pitcher, has been released on option to the Reading Club of the New York-Pennsylvania League. Grabowski has been with the Phils for the last two seasons.

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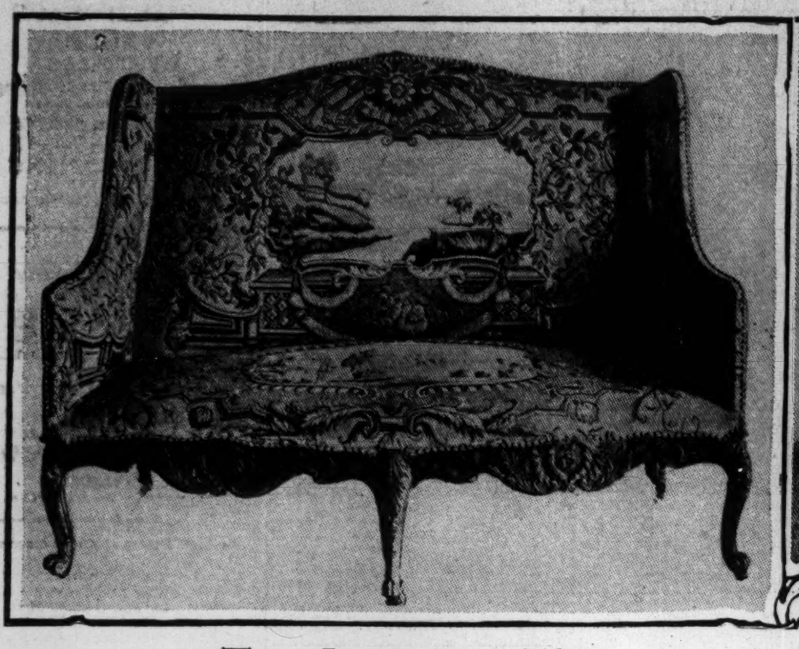

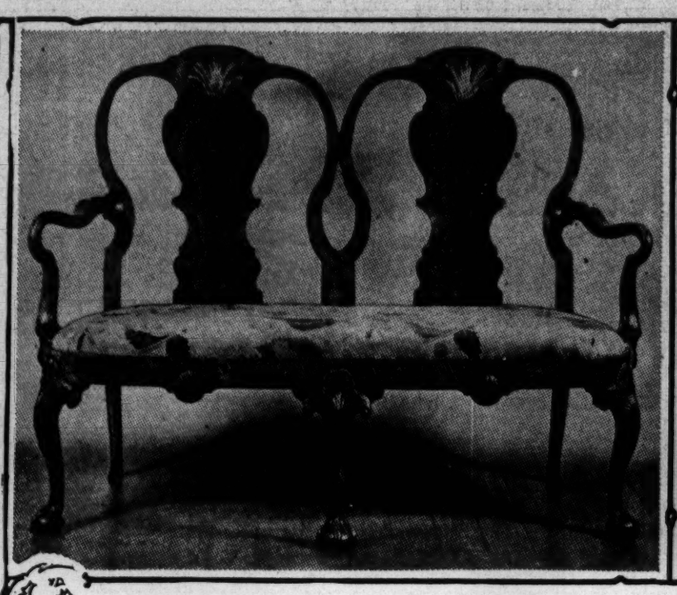

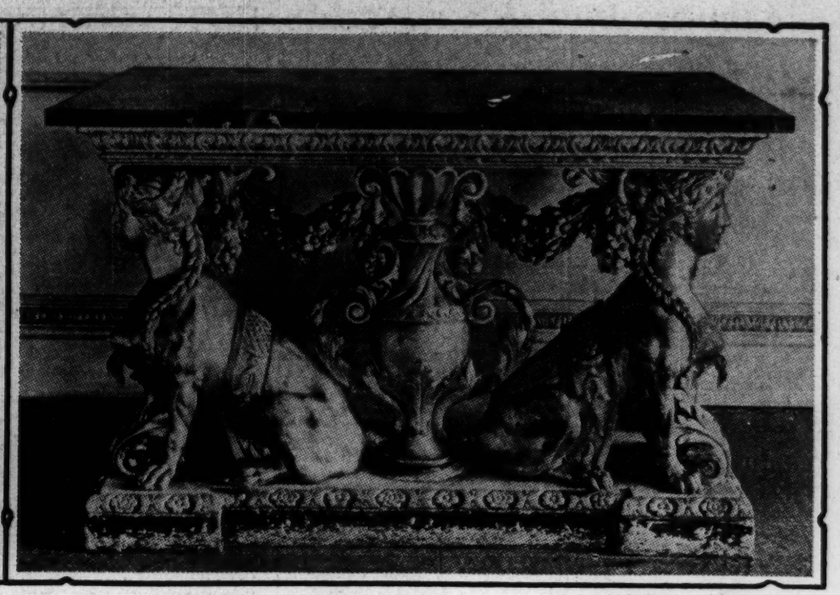

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

When Viscount Dillon's fine eighteenth-century furniture and other treasures were sold at Christie's recently, the top price of the sale was brought by the Louis XV walnut suite covered with Beauvais tapestry. This lot was made up of six handsome armchairs and two settees, one of which is shown at the left, the eight pieces bringing £1700.

At the right is another outstanding item of the same sale—an early eighteenth-century gilt side-table, a little over four feet in length, by the well-known architect and designer, William Kent. This illustrates the ornate and peculiar conceptions which prevailed in England about 1740. Here the sphinxes' tails extend to form the handles of a vase, and their hair becomes festooned garlands. William Kent, 1685-1748, was best known as an architect. His furniture designs are marked by grotesque incongruities.

At the center is a very graceful Queen Anne walnut settee, 4½ feet wide. This was sold at Sotheby's during the same week as an item in the Oppenheim collection. It brought £451.

Two Important Sales

By "COLLECTOR"

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE dispersal of two famous collections of antique furniture and decorative objects has provided for professional and private connoisseurs a rare feast, such as rarely occurs within a single season, let alone within a single week. The collections were those of the late Mrs. Henry Oppenheim of 22, Upper Grosvenor Street, London, and the late Viscount Dillon.

The eagerly awaited Oppenheim sale, which lasted for three days, was held at Christie's. It comprised fine furniture, needlework and porcelain—336 lots in all. Many of the items, like those in the Dillon sale, can only be described as of museum quality, masterpieces of their kind. Animated scenes were witnessed at the Oppenheim sale, everyone welcoming the brighter atmosphere in the antique market. Not a few of the pieces realized actually more than their cost in "boom" times and again and again the auctioneer was bombarded with bids from every part of the big salesroom. The opening offer was 30 framed decorative panels of needlework of the Queen Anne and old Georgian periods. These brought more than £1000.

Masterpiece of the Queen Anne Style

The outstanding item of the first day was a lovely Queen Anne walnut settee. It was 4 feet 6 inches wide, with twin backs, scroll supports and plain, vase-shaped centers, carved at the tops with escallop shells. Scroll arms and cabriole legs, carved on the knees with shells and foliage and ending in claw-and-ball feet, are other details. The loose seat was stuffed and covered in needlework woven with colored flowers.

This beautiful piece, after considerable competition, was won by a final bid of £451, only a few pounds less than its cost in the banner days of big figures.

In connection with the heartening prices, I might mention that two Chippendale armchairs which were sold for respectively 280 and 250 guineas fetched more than 25 per cent above their original cost to Mrs. Oppenheim.

Other excellent pieces and prices were a pair of Chippendale mahogany commodes, less than 36 inches wide, which brought 510 guineas, and one of serpentine form, 46 inches wide, 240 guineas, with 250 guineas for a set of George I mahogany armchairs. The bare record of these and other similar amounts at the sale is eloquent of the revival of interest and practical appreciation of rare and lovely things. Incidentally, it indorses Mrs. Oppenheim's fine taste in making her acquisitions.

The third and final day was devoted to English Continental and Chinese porcelain, of which the outstanding feature was a pair of late Ming famille verte jars and covers 14 inches high. These realized £294. The three days netted £15,157, estimated to be about £5000 above the cost of the collection.

The auction at Sotheby's of the important furniture and tapestries removed from Ditchley, Oxfordshire, and sold by order of the executors of Viscount Dillon, intervened between the second and third days of the Oppenheim sale at Christie's.

A Notable Louis XV Suite

The outstanding offering of these treasures was an extremely fine and large Louis XV tapestry walnut suite comprising six armchairs and two settees. The armchairs had tall upholstered backs and seats, covered with contemporary Beauvais tapestry woven with panels containing scenes from Æsop's Fables, within a surround of flowers, scrolls and foliage on a yellow ground. The shaped arms were carved with acanthus foliage, the seats supported on cabriole legs carved on the knees with foliage and united by shaped seat rails, crispy carved with a symmetrical design of leafage.

The settees, each 5 feet 3 inches wide, had tall backs and shaped sides and were covered in similar tapestry. The panels in the center, however, were woven with landscape scenes within similar borders and surrounds, the toes carved and scrolled in the French taste. After an exciting auction contest between amateurs and professionals, the suite was won by a bid of £1700.

The intervention of the private buyer had a considerable influence on prices here. Three of the more important lots fell to Lord Edward Hay, adding more fine Chippendale chairs to his beautiful home at Hill Hall, Essex. Another major item went to Lord Ancaster.

Lord Edward Hay's purchases included a set of eight Chippendale ordinary chairs, for which he paid £200; four Chippendale lounge armchairs, for £220; a Georgian gilt mirror designed by William Kent, at £120.

An interesting piece, an early eighteenth-century side table designed by Henry Flitcroft (Burlington's Harry) and executed at Florence in 1726 for Lord Litchfield, was acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum for £180.

Although only 42 lots were offered they realized the handsome total of £5920 and all present went away convinced that the tide has definitely turned and that connoisseurs are again ready and eager to invest in the old beautiful.

A Moderate View of Modernism

This is the first of a series of contributions and interviews in which those who are conspicuous as interior decorators and designers will express their sometimes divergent opinions concerning the æsthetic quality and probable endurance of our contemporary styles.

By ETHEL A. REEVE

President, the Decorators' Club, New York

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN asked what I think of "modernism" as applied to interiors, I am obliged to reply that it most decidedly has its place and points. If it had not, our era would be branded as intellectually and artistically dead, which is far from the truth. We are very keenly alive — bewildered sometimes, but struggling toward solutions and slowly achieving them. Since life means change, the older orders must pass, their forms must become trite and the spark of youth must set ablaze new creative fires.

A great deal of beauty has been brought forth under the head of modernism. It is not always recognized as such, because the radical swing of the styles pendulum makes it seemingly impossible for some conservatives to rid their minds of the old-fashioned ideas of beauty. They are in no frame of mind to pass fair judgment on a new style.

People of the Georgian era grew tired of oak and walnut, and mahogany came to take its place. I dare say the conservatives of the time thought the new reddish wood garish. I can almost hear them say, "How very lacking in dignity." At the same time the moderns of the same era were decrying the somberness of the old woods. Today, looking at both styles from our unprejudiced distance, we see great beauty in both, and spend large amounts of money purchasing bonafide examples of each. The same situation will doubtless be true one or two centuries hence. But only the really good will survive.

Some of Modernism's Essentials

Let us consider some of the virtues of the modern style. The most laudable are simplicity and honesty. Inherent to it, is an utter lack of clutter. There is a tendency to simplify everything, utilizing all acquired and latest knowledge of methods and materials and inventions, but disregarding the intermediate and traditional forms which many times make articles seem familiar, homey or really beautiful to us. As the style is developed its early rigidity will be softened. There will be more attention given to balance; subtlety will come into its own, all in good time.

The factors which make modern interiors seem strange to the conservative laymen are the newly invented materials and finshes, so much used in modern architecture. Many of them have been the outcome of an effort at labor-saving in the upkeep. There are metals as strong and light as steel which are always silver-bright. There are delightful wallpapers which can be scrubbed with soap and water. There are many kinds of glass—opaque, translucent and colored. There are fabrics with the resistance of some leather, in a wide variety of colors and weights, in fact, a veritable legion of new things.

One of the biggest drawbacks to the development of the modern style has been its cost. New forms and new methods are always more expensive than the old and established. We are just emerging from a period of depression where costs counted more than was right. Modernism under that price pressure had even less chance than the old. Hardly anyone would pay for it, so it languished. But there is surely ahead of us in the immediate future a renaissance which will naturally carry modernism with it. It has just come to my notice that a new series of inexpensive suburban houses have just been built entirely in the modern idiom.

In the new order of things probably employment of men and women in home service will be further and greatly decreased. This characteristic tendency of our present situation has been reflected in the designing and making of all sorts of labor-saving devices and household utensils as well as a thorough reconsideration of the arrangement and size of houses and apartments.

The modern woman, even though far from rich, is an intellectual. She resents the tyranny of an inefficient household schedule which takes all her time for the daily round of meals and cleaning. She is absolutely on the side of the modern style, though up to now she may not have realized it. Sleek surfaces that can be easily and quickly wiped off; simple forms of chairs and chests for the same practical reason; absence of complication in draperies; lack of dust-collecting moldings, all of these are in line with her desires.

Of course, when she has achieved her leisure the æsthetic and the lofty ideal will make their proper demands. She will crave and get the stimuli of good color and form, of books and pictures. With more leisure the realm of ideas will open to her ever increasingly. Since movement is life, to say that one does not like modernism is to brand oneself as of the old order. If one resents the forms of today one should work to change the form for tomorrow. In a constructive world there is little room and less time for intolerance.

Our Own Taste May Have Influence

Let us exert care in the choice of modern design. As the gardener ruthlessly plucks out the imitative weed, so let us do the same with designs which attempt to be copies, but are debased. There is a distinct responsibility to the future in our choice of design. If we feel incapable of judging, it is wise to refer to someone who knows. A mere superimposed modern decoration will not make a thing modern in the true sense. Every line and mass must conform to the principles of utility and simplicity. Even color must be fresh and pure, with clean contrasts, yet harmonious.

In the last analysis Modernism seems to be an honest attempt to meet the needs of modern living with a minimum of upkeep and a maximum of efficiency. It has still not quite climbed out of the era of revolution and revolt. The straight line without compromise is still being used, because the late Victorians went so awfully awry with their jigsaws. There has been a temporary compromise with antiquity. The eighteenth century still sways us strongly and we cannot rebel too lustily as that designing was really quite beautiful. But our new oncoming generations are out of the mode of the eighteenth and particularly the nineteenth centuries. Twentieth century thought is demanding twentieth century expression. Modernism is with us and let us see to it that its expression is good and worthy.

Delft Designs New

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

De Bilt, Holland

ONE of the most attractive ways of commemorating the fourth centenary of the birth of William I of the Netherlands, ninth Prince of Orange, is the production of specially designed plates by the famous Delft potteries. The palace of the Dutch prince, so beloved by his people to whom he gave freedom of religious opinion and delivery from the Spanish invaders, still stands in the old city of Delft. It was about 20 years after his time that the manufacture of Delft ware first started.

Several new patterns of Delft ware have been produced by Dutch potteries to commemorate the birth of William I of the Netherlands, 400 years ago

There are four special designs and, except that each bears the dates 1533—24th April—1933, they the entirely different. The first shows a picture of the castle of Dillenbourg which was the birthplace of the prince, and the original home of his family, the Nassaus.

The border quotes the words, "Willem van Oranje, Vaderdes Vaderlands." It is decorated by orange branches and post horns, heraldic emblems of the Princes of Orange, from whom he inherited the title at the age of 11 years.

The second design depicts a firm rock in the midst of raging sea. To it is fastened a post horn and underneath are the words "Saevis Tranquillus in Undis."

The third is a simpler pattern consisting of the royal crest—a crown above a shield bearing the post horn —and bordered with entwined orange branches. It is possible to procure these with the fruit actually colored orange. The last is much larger and more elaborate than the others, showing the full crest of the Oranges with the motto "Saevis Tranquillus in Undis."

A Record Rate

London

THE prophets who declared that antique silver would never again realize the high prices it achieved before the economic crisis were promptly undeceived at Sotheby's salesroom the other day. A rare little silver sweetmeat dish—a round shallow bowl with scroll handles and punched ornamentation resting on a short stem with a splayed foot—sold for the astonishing sum of £51 per ounce, which is a record of its kind. The dish bore the London hall-marks showing it had been made in 1640, during the days of Charles I. As the piece weighed 1oz. 19 dwt. it cost the successful bidder more than £99. It was the foot which made it so rare.

It was won by a retired British naval officer, a lieutenant-commander who has become a professional collector of old silver in Edinburgh, Scot.

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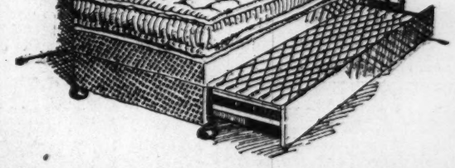

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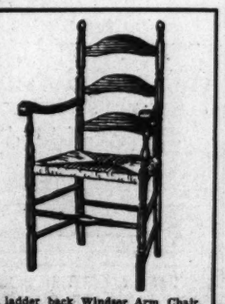

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Progress in Education

A Glimpse Into Dad's World

The Boy Too Often Knows Nothing About It

By LYDIA LION ROBERTS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN father leaves home in the morning he goes into a different world from the one in which the children see him. It may be the world of the office, the factory, the laboratory or the studio. He is absorbed all day long in a work and a place where the children can neither accompany him nor vision him. They cannot understand the many problems confronting him each day, the pressure of time and the struggle for accomplishment, unless they are given at least a glimpse of his world.

Furthermore, an understanding of the business or profession in which the father is engaged sometimes helps a boy to decide on his own future career.

Dad Tells Him About It

"How do you always find such interesting topics for your oral themes?" asked one boy of another in high school.

"Oh, that's easy," replied the other boy, who consistently received high marks in his studies. "Dad tells me all about his experiments and explains every new scientific improvement he uses. He brings home books about his work and lets me look through them, and when there is a scientific film he takes me to see it. I like his work so much that I'll probably be a chemical engineer too."

One father had rather a surprising experience in acquainting his son with his work. Thinking that the boy might do well to enter the same field, he planned to take the 16-year-old son with him on a certain business trip. The boy was introduced to customers, the routine of the work explained to him, and everything done to make the trip interesting and valuable.

A Wise Father

"What do you think of this business as a future for yourself?" asked the father when they were home again.

"It is a good business for you," replied the son frankly, "but I find it is exactly the kind of work I do not like. I'm glad you took me with you because it has helped me realize that I want to do something different."

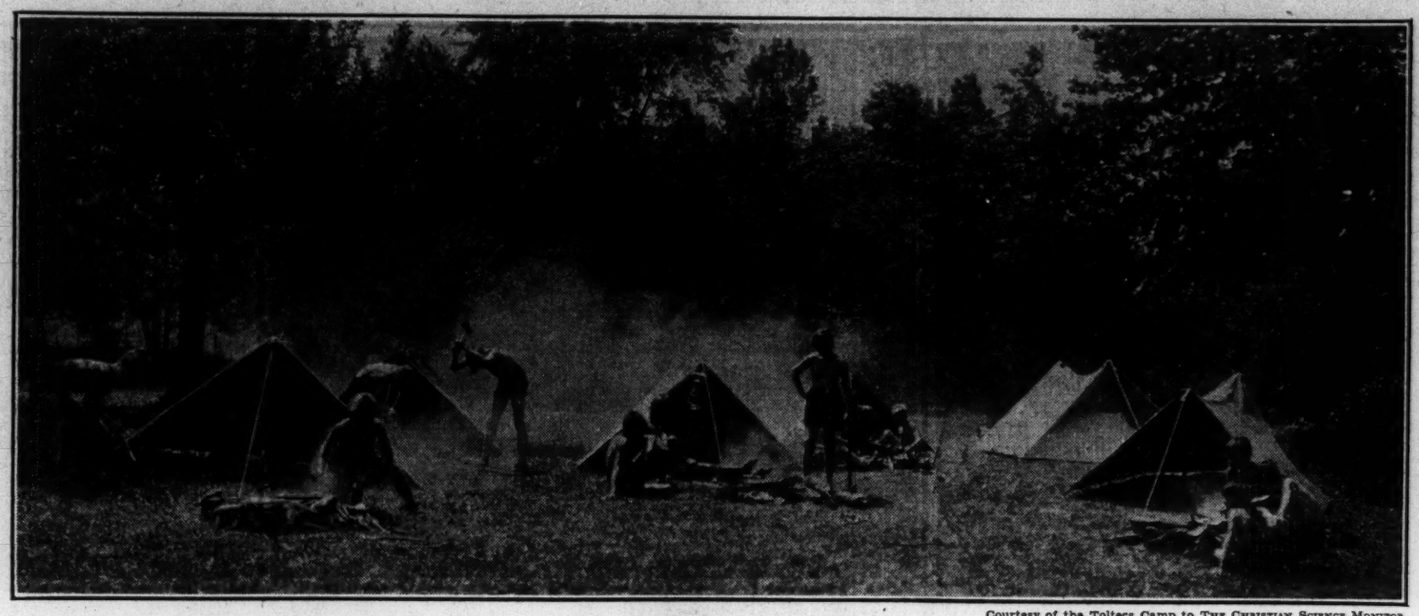
The father was wise enough to understand that the boy must follow his own earnest desires. Later the son went into professional work and found his proper place.

Another father began when his children were only in grammar school to bring home catalogues, business letters and advertising matter regarding his specialty. The mother occasionally took both the boys and their sisters for a short visit to the father's office, where they could see him at work and visualize his daily life. The children thus gained a clearer understanding of the responsibilities and possibilities of their father's work, which created a firm bond between them, and inspired a more congenial family life.

Too often the children have no idea why the father comes home tired at night, and they sometimes resent his apparent indifference to their little plans. If they are taught consideration for his welfare because of the effort he is making daily so that he may support the home and take care of them, they will be far more willing to cooperate in making the home life more peaceful, especially during the few hours that father is at home.

Saw Dad in Different Light

"I never thought much about dad's work until the day he asked me to bring some papers to him," said a young man. "I knew in a general way what he did, but he seldom talked much about himself, and he never complained. Every night he came home smiling and interested in what we children were doing, and we did all the talking. Well, after I had seen him in his office I thought he was a wonderful man, almost a hero. The telephone rang continually, a girl was waiting for dictation, two men wanted to see him, a boy came up with papers for him to sign, and his desk was piled with plans for him to estimate. In the middle of all the rush and confusion sat Dad, dealing with everything in a brisk and pleasant way and handling everyone courteously. When I asked him if his days were all like that, he said no, on some days there was much more to do, and he wasn't very busy just then! Believe me, I went home with a much bigger idea of my father, and a glimpse of the business world that made me realize I had a lot to learn."



ELEVEN-YEAR-OLDS MAKING CAMP

Courtesy of the Toltecs Camp to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Practice in Doubling

Our Living Language Series—18

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

REVIEW: Looking back to some of the primary words in which we traced the reflection of *e*, we recall that *e* reflected across one consonant to make the preceding vowel long. This reflection of *e* is shown in *hope, hive, hate, dive, race, tape, cite, mode, mete, cede.*

Likewise, we have observed that the letter *i* reflects across one consonant. *Hoping, diving, hating, racing, dining, lading, noting, filing, siding,* and *coping* all illustrate this reflected effect of *i.*

Such primitives as *hat cut, mat, net,* and *sit,* in their *ing* forms as in their *ed* forms, must keep the short sound of the first vowel. But we have already established the fact that *e* of *ed,* or *i* of *ing,* will reflect across one consonant to lengthen the preceding vowel. Thus, *hat* plus *ing* would give us the word *hating, a* being long through the effect of *i.* But we also established, as part of the rule, the fact that *e* or *i* can reflect across only ONE consonant. Therefore, to prevent the reflection of *e* or *i,* we simply double the consonant, so that the effect of *e* or *i* is lost. Let us test the efficacy of this method of protecting the short vowel in *hatted, cutting, matting, netted, sitting.*

Study and pronounce the following words, in each case noting the way in which the doubled consonant protects the short vowel from the lengthening effect of the *i* or *e.*

Slapped, hotter, donned, dipped, cupped, hopping, punning, wrapper, cannery, forgetting, rubbing, killing, padding, slapping, shopper, hissing, cunning, fanning, stabbing, sledding, sopped, topped, capped, snapped, hopper, spinning, faddist, dripping, fitting, flapping, topping, robber.

We found that the vowel *y* is really a form of the letter *i.* Early translations of the Bible, and other works of the period, used capital *Y* for the pronoun *I.* Words such as "gladly" were written "gladli." *Y* has a reflected effect upon vowels, as in: *fury, puny, baby, cozy, lady, pony, ruby.* The reflection of *y* is prevented from reaching the vowel, in: *furry, funny, cabby, biddy, Teddy, rutty, daddy, muddy, faddy.*

Note: Pronounce *illustrate* with *u* as in *bus, lus* accented. *Illustrative* and *illustrator* both accent *lus;* both have *a* as in *senate.*

If you find it difficult to state the fundamentals applying to the reflection of *e, i,* and *y,* you may strengthen your understanding of them by contrasting the words in which the idea is applied. Ask yourself how the word in question would be pronounced if the contrasting rule applied.

How would you pronounce *puny,* if it had two *n*'s?
How would you have to pronounce *paleness,* if you left the *e* out?
How would you have to pronounce *debasing,* if you had doubled the *s*?
How would you pronounce *refinery* if it had two *n*'s?
Why must you keep the *e* of *tamely*?
How would you pronounce *patting,* if it were spelled with only one *t*?

NEXT WEEK—Put Ideas Into Words

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The Parent

Vacation Projects and Animal Friends

Crawfordsville, Ind.

Dear Friends:

The editor's recent reminder that letters were due for our Parent Column caused me to speculate on how many letters I have mentally visioned writing to share with you the happy experiences of our little family.

We are "vacationing" now in a tiny cottage in the country and the children are learning invaluable lessons from contact with "the great out-of-doors." Our eight-year-old came up from the creek the other day with a baby snake hanging from one hand and a baby turtle in his other hand. His older brother who had learned about "kindness to snakes" at Scout camp last year pursuaded him to take the snake back to its home, but the turtle was kept for a pet. We have just finished reading aloud "Black Beauty" and "Beautiful Joe." These books have formed the background for many discussions of our animal friends. We are watching with joy the progress of the Robin family which lives a few feet from our door, and we have discovered a tin nest in a low branch of a maple tree where a baby bird has just been hatched. We have been consulting our "Bird Guide" but have not yet learned the name of this brave little bird whose nest rocks in the breeze.

Of course we could not really enjoy the country if we did not dig in the dirt; so each child has a garden in which grows everything except the "quick running squash" of Bookhouse fame! The six-year-old seems to be the most faithful gardener at present. She has planted flowers and vegetables in an unplanned manner and an orderly gardener would be shocked at the effect. We are all amateurs at gardening but it is a family project into which every member has entered enthusiastically.

I do not believe that summer time should be spent just "playing around," but that children should be encouraged to carry out constructive ideas, some of which came to them during the winter months when hours at school prevented their execution. One of our boys is working on a group of small houses which he dreamed of during the winter. His father calls it "Shanty town" and if all shanty towns could only give the happiness that this miniature one does!

With happy greetings to all parents the world round!

(Mrs.) C. C. W.

Enjoying Flowers Without Picking

Leaside, Ontario, Can.

Dear Friends:

Not long ago a friend confided to me her difficulty in making her little girl understand that she must not gather flowers from the garden without permission, and also that she must not touch flowers growing in the gardens of neighbors.

I had had this same experience and I pass along my solution in the hope that it may help others.

Our three little girls, 2, 3½ and 5½, had been taught to love all beautiful things and were especially fond of flowers. The first time one of the girls came in with a flower broken from its stalk, all three were taken to the garden and it was patiently explained that the flowers were there as reminders of God's gifts. They were to give happiness and pleasure to all who passed by. The growth of the flower was explained in very simple fashion, how it was one of God's precious revelations and if it were broken from the stalk before it had bloomed it could not perform its mission of joy. Little children are very receptive to such thoughts and we found this a very happy lesson which bore much fruit in many other directions.

We also made it a rule that each child should have a turn cutting flowers for the house, with scissors kept for that purpose, and under supervision, of course. This was a dearly loved privilege and only forfeited if flowers were picked without permission. The children were also allowed to choose flowers for their own table.

I have thought, too, that allowing the children to have a tiny garden of their own to tend might eliminate the temptation to take what does not belong to them.

(Mrs.) E. E. H.

Letters to Your 'Camper'

The Right Kind From Home Can Mean Much

By A CAMP MOTHER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MAIL time! The high light of the day at camp! I have wished so often in my three summers as Camp Mother, that parents could assume the cloak of invisibility and see the joyous light that brightens the eyes of their child when he is handed a letter from home, or watch him turn away reluctantly, wistfully, sometimes with a suspicion of tears darkening his eager face when all the mail is distributed and he is empty-handed. If they could only see these reactions for themselves, they would realize that in their hands, or rather at the tip of their pens, lies one of the important keys to the happiness of their child's summer, the key without which all the director's preparations and all the efforts of the staff are almost in vain.

Writing to a child away from home should be a study in helping the child to a wholesome mental attitude. No parents wish their child to be homesick and unhappy, but their part in helping the camp to prevent this is a vital and delicate one, for their loving pens may be double-edged, and bring sorrow instead of joy.

Youngsters have their roots deep in their homes, and when they go away, especially for the first time, and these roots are loosened, the child carries subconscious memory of loss with him, although it may be temporarily submerged in his play. Letters should bring this memory gently to the surface, allowing it to sink back into the subconscious with more ease each time. Some parents, however, with the best intentions in the world but without proper forethought, drag this memory rudely up and figuratively wring the tears from it. The parent is lonely and pours out his longing for the child who cannot come. The mother writes of "going upstairs to stand beside your little empty bed," or of "thinking of all the miles there are between us," and the child, sensitive to his parent's mood, is overwhelmed by the rush of loneliness that floods up from the depths of his being. His little body droops, he goes off by himself and broods, and homesickness has its way with him.

One year we had a case of a mother who thought it all out so well that she went to the other extreme. When he went off, pale but brave to camp, she determined to be a Spartan mother. With one clean slash of the knife she would cut him off from the home he was leaving for the first time. She would not write him for two weeks to give him time to recover from his first pangs and grow accustomed to living with his fellow-campers and to routine of camp life. It sounded somewhat severe, although not unreasonable; but it did not work out in the case of that particular little camper. He tried hard to be brave and interested in the pleasures offered him. Each day at mail time, however, he loitered with apparent carelessness in the background, hoping against hope, dropping when his name was not called. He lost his appetite, and at night his counci heard him trying to stifle his sobs in his pillow. At last the child went to the Camp Mother and begged her to ask his mother to come and take him away. He hated camp. He only wanted to go home.

The Camp Mother did wire his mother, but she advised her to try, before removing him, writing him a letter daily for two weeks. Two days later when the first letter reached him, the child began to brighten. That night at camp fire he sang lustily with the rest. The next day at luncheon after the second letter arrived, he asked for "seconds" of everything. At the end of the season he was the most ardent camper of them all, and the first to sign up for the following summer.

Felt He Had Lost His Place

The most baffling case I ever saw was one of a youngster who was the only son in a family of two sisters and a widowed mother who wrote him cheery letters about his sisters and herself. To all appearances the letters were everything a mother's letters to her camping son should be. But the mother began to write the director that her son was so unhappy that he wanted her to come and take him home, threatening to run away if she did not comply with his request. The director, investigating the case, found that the boy was apparently perfectly happy, and did not complain around camp. He was popular with his councilors and his fellow campers. He was in the best of health. Still he continued to write home letters that distressed his mother.

At last the director hit upon the diagnosis that the boy was deliberately writing his mother that he was unhappy to keep himself foremost in her mind, because he feared that his sisters were usurping his place in her affections during his absence. As soon as the mother wrote him, reassuring him of her love and explaining how foolish his fears were, he started writing home how much he enjoyed camp, and both his and her happiness were restored.

There can be no set rule about what to write and what not to. What is one child's help may be another child's hindrance, and the solution seems to lie in the phrase, "Know thy child," and write accordingly. However, generally speaking, write cheerful letters about the simple, happy things of home, his dog, the cat's new kittens, the new boy or girl moving in next door, the friends that asked for him, plans for the fall, giving him something to anticipate, and, of course, tell him that you love him and miss him, but do it with a light touch. Above all, write and write often.

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The Home Forum

Mnemosyne—or the Files?

I WAS called the other day to the assistance of a friend who wished to know the distinction between the atom, the electron, the neutron and one or two other things of that order. I began to expound the atom and electron with some success, but by the time I had reached the neutron I was in difficulties and not at all sorry when an alert young college graduate burst upon the scene with his newly-charged stock of information all ready at our disposal. The newcomer effected the rescue, not as I expected he would, by producing the information himself, but by the simple process of pointing to the place where it might be found. "I can put you on to someone who will clear up the whole difficulty," he said with an air of being master of his subject. "Ask Mr. A. He has made a special study of that kind of thing." So my friend went off in search of Mr. A., while the graduate and I went on unashamedly to talk of other things more within our ken.

I mention my lack of shame because I can remember a time when information of this elementary kind would have formed part of the stock-in-trade of any reasonably well-informed person. It would have been included in the helpful smattering of odds and ends that, two or three decades ago, we used to carry about with us as part of our normal memory kit. Today we seem to be too orderly to lumber up our memories with such a promiscuous collection. We carry in the kit mainly what we are fairly sure we shall require for practical application. And while we may amuse ourselves sometimes with reading about neutrons and their family connections, we do not, unless we are physicists, admit them to our carefully selected personal baggage. We know that at need we can get the facts about them by consulting an expert, or, what answers the same purpose, an encyclopedia or filing cabinet.

The efficacy of this new method is beyond all question. Circumstances are making universality of interest more and more difficult. Printing presses and other contrivances are turning out the materials for culture in such increasing abundance that even the aspiration to be a generally well-read man or woman is beginning to look quixotic. Yet, in spite of the complexity and prolixity of our environment, we go about our ways with a far easier load on our memories than in the simple Victorian days. If the neutron is in question, we consult Mr. A.; if the culture of turnips, we try Mr. B.; if the habits of porpoises, then it is Mr. C.—these experts or their corresponding filing cabinets.

But efficiency of itself is not a virtue. It may be more satisfying to blunder along uncertainly toward some fine ideal than to show a smart proficiency in one less fine. And so, while we seem to be developing new efficiency in our memories by dint of limiting their range, it will be of interest to examine the effects of the process, not so much on our daily convenience as on our general well-being.

* * *

I do not know whether the person who invented the new method supposed that the memory is a sort of box that will hold so much paraphernalia and no more. If he did, he must have been under a misunderstanding; for while sometimes one is painfully conscious of limitations in one's memory, on the whole memory seems to be able to adapt its capacity to what it is required to hold. Before the printing press took over so much of our memory burden, most of the culture, art, law, politics and religion of society was carried in the memory. The sacred Vedic literature of India was handed down bodily from memory to memory. It was learned by students at a rate of one hundred and eighty verses a lecture until it was all retained. Memories in those days accomplished prodigious feats. One student, Katyayana, went to the theater, heard a play, and then went home and repeated all the lines to his mother from memory. I cannot vouch for Katyayana's feat, but compared with other performances of those days it does not seem at all impossible. Mozart achieved something almost as remarkable when, as a boy, his father took him during a visit to Rome to hear a rendering of Allegri's *Miserere*, a famous composition the score of which was not allowed out of the archives of the church under severe penalties The young Mozart went home and wrote out the whole score from memory. In any event striking memory-feats have come within the experience of most of us often enough to show that here is a marvelous faculty, without definable limits, capable of transcending many of the limitations that we otherwise impose upon ourselves. The question that concerns us, then, is what function should this great liberating faculty perform in our lives? If we turn it into a portable filing cabinet for the use of our particular trade, profession or studies it will probably perform its task reliably and well; but would it not be like engaging Shakespeare to write Kate Greenaway rhymes? At least it could make greater contributions to our careers.

* * *

The early Greeks enshrined Memory in the goddess Mnemosyne and made her mother of the Muses. The Muses we have adopted to the enrichment of our lives, but their mother we seem less consistently able to recognize. Yet think what æsthetic delights she might bring to our path, transforming our world when it threatens to become too earthly. A smiling valley near the sea, in Devonshire or Maine, throbbing in the summer sun, will summon the goddess. She wafts us over to Œnone's lovely vale of Ida where

"The swimming vapor slopes athwart the glen,
Puts forth an arm and creeps from pine to pine,
And loiters, slowly drawn . . .
The lizard with his shadow on the stone
Rests like a shadow and the winds are dead."

Or a white summer moon in the sky sends you floating away to the soft glamour of "White Nights," the inspiring abode of Marius, or to his secluded moments in the balmy night air of the Temple of Æsculapius, when Stoic-thoughts and Epicurean-thoughts began their struggle for his favor. Or perhaps, on a visit to the wooded Bourbonnais, the plaintive, barbaric note of distant cor-de-chasse players will raise up more heroic figures winding the horn at Roncevaux. The sight of a mighty Atlantic "roller" may take you to Ulysses on his raft, at grips with Neptune, when

"The raging god a wat'ry mountain roll'd;
Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,
Burst o'er the float, and thunder'd on his head . . .
So the rude Boreas, o'er the field new-shorn
Tosses and drives the scattered heaps of corn."

In some such way might Mnemosyne give her magic touch, or it might be in far different ways, for she will suit your tastes, your experiences and your delights, always ready to kindle commonplace sights and objects into new living interest, endowing them with new graces and meaning. For some of us she will bring her finest gifts if she work hand in hand with her daughters. At a recent hearing of Beethoven's *Eroica* Symphony, I found that she had strangely worked over and elaborated this piece for me. It had come to me in its raw state in my childhood, when symphonic selections arose every night to the nursery from the piano below. I merely tolerated it then. Later, as the piano gave way to orchestra, I grew to like it as mere music. But now it came as one of the great musical experiences of life, a masterpiece full of elemental struggles that most of us live to understand, expressing in a mounting temple of sound things that are felt in the heart but are never captured in words.

If you like to remember the masters of the past, Mnemosyne does not demand that you be a bookworm or that you yourself live in the past, for she will always elaborate these past things to suit them to your present need. If you are fond of Homer, of the *Chanson de Roland* or of the *Ramayana*, these will come to you and remain with you as your contemporaries through all the press of modern existence. As Emerson says: "When a truth that fired the soul of Pindar fires mine—time is no more."

Whether, then, we make of our lives an efficient filing cabinet, purging them of all thought that is not strictly serviceable to our occupation, or whether we like to have them a treasure-trove of the varied and living interests of the present, and of celestial moments and grateful associations of the past, depends much upon the retentive and selective adroitness of this Mother of the Muses.

H. J. S.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Early Maryland Houses

With the exception of William Buckland to whom are attributed the Harwood house and other Annapolis houses, and of Joseph Clark who designed the State-House, there were practically no architects in the province; and apparently there is not the name of a single architect associated with any builders whatsoever anywhere on Chesapeake Bay prior to 1728. The houses were built by "joiners" who were imported from England where the domestic building tradition had been a part of their life's experience and of their ancestors' lives before them. For this reason the houses reflected remembered English types. The smaller houses varied so much that it is somewhat difficult to particularize a type. But there are frequent specimens of two small one-and-a-half story frame cottages joined by a single and even smaller one-story frame cottage. Another repeated specimen is the so-called "telescope" house, a united series of frame buildings, each smaller than the other. In the larger houses, especially those which rose during the great building renaissance between 1725 and 1775, however, a somewhat indigenous type appeared.

It consisted of a rectangular central structure, with two stories and attic. It had neither front nor back. Or rather it had two fronts which were known as the drive, or approach front, and as the private or garden front. On the side of the approach front was generally "the circle," often ringed in a hedge of box with a sun-dial at its center. About it swung the drive which then stretched off on the axis of the front doors, often through a double avenue of trees until it found its way off the private acres of the plantation on to the distant public road.

The private front usually commanded "the view"; in most instances of the adjacent waters of creek or river or of the great bay itself. On this side of the house the mistress developed her formal gardens which were outlined in box or privet. . . .

Inside the big house a hall would run from front door to front door. This was a passage at all times, but in summer it became the family assembly-room because of the current of fresh air, and of the escape for hot air given by the stairwell which rose out of it. There are unsurpassed stairways in the precious survivals in Tidewater Maryland today. Their low treads give climbing an easy grace devoid of effort. Most of them break their flight midway and cross the hall-end with a deep balcony above one of the front doors, where musicians once played for the dances in the hall and other rooms below. There are instances of houses with a central hall entirely uninterrupted from door to door. In such houses the stairway rises in a well at one side of the hall, sometimes open to the hall, but sometimes closed off by walls and door, and such latter are called "concealed" stairways. Mulberry Fields has a graceful specimen of uninterrupted hall and open stairwell at the side.—PAUL WILSTACH, in "Tidewater Maryland." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

A Connemara Cameo

I mind the day I stood
Beyond the thin, gray creek
Where a barefoot girleen
With the wind in her cheek
Was gathering seaweed
In soggy wet heaps,
And she not heeding me at all.

I mind the plum blue mountain
The lowering mist
And sea gulls circling
In low wild sweeps,
Round the barefoot girleen
With the wind in her cheeks
And she not heeding them at all.

NEIL FITZGERALD.

"As though the wind custodian sings—
'I guard the fragrance of a thousand springs.
Draw near! draw near!
Ten thousand yesterdays are gathered here.'"

ELEVEN hundred years these walls have stood, through many a vivid noon boldly unshadowed as the draped figure underneath the arch; through many a fragrant night shaped into innumerable, changing fantasies.

Josh, in the innermost sanctuary, marks not the passing of the centuries. He marks not the futile attempts of the "evil spirits" which, according to Chinese tradition, endeavor to accompany the visitor; but, if successful in penetrating beyond the outer gate, are totally discouraged on encountering the two stone lions, elaborately carved in a conventional design, at the entrances to the courtyard beyond the heavy teak doors.

These myths of the Chinese deity are evidently pedestrian, as no thought whatever is entertained of the possibility of their rising upon mythical wings over the courtyard walls; and the native who enters from without squeezes himself through the narrowest of apertures, closing the gate quickly behind him to shut them out. And this cautious practice is repeated upon entering each of the square courtyards which open, one into another, until the central shrine is reached.

The temple in which this photograph was taken is a favorite place of worship with the wealthier Mandarin class. The rooms are luxuriously furnished in the customary style, with richly embroidered divans, silken tapestries, carved, blackwood chairs, ancient vases, rare jade ornaments and old Chinese paintings.

The priests who dwell within see to it that the temple is kept immaculately clean, that hundreds of candles are lighted daily before the bejeweled Josh and leaves burned in enormous urns of bronze.

In the evening, as the poet sang, so long ago:

"Silence reigns where sound has been;
Chill the breeze, half soft, half keen;
While the moon through sleepless hours
Shifts dark blossoms up the screen."

Was der Mensch säet

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

JEMAND hat von dem Spruch, daß man ernte, was man sät, gesagt, „er werde zu oft als Drohung anstatt als Verheißung aufgefaßt". In diesem Zusammenhang enthüllt sorgfältiges Nachdenken über die an die Galater gerichteten Worte des Paulus eine wunderbare Verheißung, die zuweilen übersehen wird. Paulus schreibt: „Was der Mensch säet, das wird er ernten. Wer auf sein Fleisch säet, der wird von dem Fleisch das Verderben ernten; wer aber auf den Geist säet, der wird von dem Geist das ewige Leben ernten". Vielleicht hat man bei der allgemeinen Auffassung dieses bekannten Spruchs mehr Nachdruck auf die Strafe für Unrechttun als auf den Lohn für Rechttun gelegt.

Sehr oft müssen diejenigen, die durch ehrliche Anstrengungen im Gutestun den Lohn der Gerechtigkeit verdient haben, zu der Tatsache erwachen, daß sie die Frucht ihrer Bemühungen genießen sollten. Der Prophet Jesaja äußerte das göttliche Gesetz, daß wir ernten, was wir gewissenhaft gesät haben, mit den Worten: „Sie sollen nicht bauen, was ein anderer bewohne, und nicht pflanzen, was ein anderer esse. Denn die Tage meines Volkes werden sein wie die Tage eines Baumes; und das Werk ihrer Hände wird alt werden bei meinen Auserwählten". Das sogenannte menschliche Gemüt ist anscheinend veranlagt, sich in Leid und Enttäuschung zu fügen; doch das entspringt einem Mangel an der wahren Erkenntnis Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe, und Seines unwandelbaren Gesetzes, das Seine Kinder liebevoll regiert.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 36) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Es ist zwecklos, vorauszusetzen, daß sich die Gottlosen bis zum letzten Augenblick an ihren Missetaten weiden und dann plötzlich begnadigt und in den Himmel geschoben werden können, oder daß die Hand der Liebe damit zufrieden ist, uns als Entgelt für unser Bemühen, richtig zu handeln, nichts als Mühe, Opfer, Kreuztragen, vermehrte Prüfungen und Verspottung unserer Beweggründe zu geben". Wahrscheinlich hat jeder, der ehrlich bestrebt ist, das seinem Verständnis entsprechende höchste Gute auszudrücken, Augenblicke der Verzagtheit, Augenblicke, wo er versucht ist zu glauben, daß seine Bemühungen erfolglos seien. Wenn er auf einem Gebiet zur Besserung der Menschheit wirkt, wird er oft falsch beurteilt und mißverstanden, so daß denken mag, sein Säen sei vergeblich gewesen. In einem solchen Falle muß er die Macht und Allmacht der göttlichen Liebe und das unfehlbare Wirken des segensreichen Gesetzes Gottes klarer erkennen lernen.

Um als Folge des Säens „auf den Geist" das ewige Leben zu ernten und zu genießen, müssen wir gewissenhaft, ehrlich, geduldig säen. Wir brauchen nicht auf ein zukünftiges Leben in einem vermeintlich weitentfernten Himmel zu warten, um die Ernte solches Säens zu genießen. Hier und jetzt können wir den Ertrag des Guten ernten. Sooft wir Krankheit durch die Kraft des Geistes überwinden, haben wir einen Schimmer des ewigen Lebens erhascht. Überwinden wir die Ansprüche des Alters, und treten Frische und Kraft an Stelle von Abnahme und Verfall, so beweisen wir in gewissem Maße die Ewigkeit des göttlichen Lebens. Geistig denken heißt „auf den Geist" säen, heißt sich entschlossen von der Materie und materiellen sogenannten Gesetzen abwenden und unerschütterlich an der Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen festhalten. Es heißt Selbstsucht und Eigenwillen, Haß und Unehrlichkeit durch Freundlichkeit, Selbstverleugnung, Demut und Sanftmut ersetzen. Und der Lohn der Gerechtigkeit hängt von keiner äußeren Anerkennung dieser Eigenschaften ab, sondern liegt in der Freude und dem Glück, sie zu erleben. Wir trachten die Eigenschaften Gottes widerzuspiegeln, nicht um mehr geschätzt und verstanden zu werden, sondern weil diese Eigenschaften uns als Gottes Kindern gehören.

In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 22) heißt es auch: „Wenn ihr in euren Bestrebungen von schrecklicher Übermacht bedrängt werdet und keinen augenblicklichen Lohn empfanget, geht nicht zurück zum Irrtum und werdet auch nicht säumig im Wettlauf. Wenn der Dampf der Schlacht sich zerteilt, werdet ihr das Gute erkennen, das ihr getan habt, und empfangen, was ihr verdient". Wer gewissenhaft und geduldig Tag für Tag weltliches Denken zu überwinden und durch geistiges Denken zu ersetzen sucht, findet, daß sein Streben unabsehbare Ergebnisse hat. Zuweilen mag es schwer fallen weiterzusäen, wenn der Erntetag in weiter Ferne und ungewiß zu sein scheint; aber in dem Maße, wie der Glaube an Gottes Güte stärker und der Verlaß auf Ihn uns mehr zur Gewohnheit wird, befassen wir uns immer freudiger mit dem Überwinden des Fleisches durch die Kraft des Geistes und erwarten mit größerer Gewißheit die Erfüllung der Verheißung des Psalmisten: „Sie gehen hin und weinen und tragen edlen Samen und kommen mit Freuden und bringen ihre Garben".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Dreamers That Move the World

I believe that Cecil Rhodes was the first person to use the now familiar term "British Commonwealth."

His was a curious and wonderful personality. It was impossible to think in limited terms when one came under his influence. Life assumed vast dimensions, as though invisible barriers had yielded to his touch, and one found oneself on a larger plane. His comments on party were characteristic. The nation, not the party, mattered to him. In his day there were only two parties, but I am sure that he would have liked to have voted for both, watch them fight for mastery, extract the finest ideas from each, turn them out and set up a party of his own, to carry on with the best that their combined efforts had yielded him. . . .

For hours and hours he would discuss world politics, and the British Empire, which seemed much nearer to him than his own daily existence. He would speak of the Empire, where another man would have talked of his family life, or his own predilections.

He spoke a great deal about the Rhodes Scholarships, which he had founded for colonials. Like most great men, he sought the promotion of education with an almost religious fervour. . . .

In many things we clashed. Once I accused him of being a dreamer, when he was outlining to me the sort of Britain that he had in view. Quick as a flash came his retort:

"It is the dreamers that move the world! Practical men are so busy being practical that they cannot see beyond their own lifetime. Dreamers and visionaries have made civilizations. It is trying to do the things that cannot be done that makes life worth while. The dream of today becomes the custom of tomorrow. But if there had been no dream, there would have been no common custom of civilization" — FRANCES COUNTESS OF WARWICK, in "Afterthoughts." (London: Cassell & Co. Ltd. New York: Scribners, published under the title "Discretions.")

Forbearance

Hast thou named all the birds without a gun?
Loved the wood-rose, and left it on its stalk?
At rich men's tables eaten bread and pulse?
Unarmed, faced danger with a heart of trust?
And loved so well a high behaviour,
In man or maid, that thou from speech refrained,
Nobility more nobly to repay?
O, be my friend, and teach me to be thine!

—RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Poems.

As a Man Soweth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEONE has said, in regard to the statement that a man shall reap as he sows, that "it is too often seen as a threat rather than a promise." In this connection a careful consideration of Paul's words to the Galatians reveals a wonderful promise, which is sometimes overlooked. He said: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting." Perhaps in the general acceptance of this familiar saying there has been more emphasis given to the penalty that follows wrongdoing than to the reward of right doing.

Very often those who have earned the reward of righteousness by honest efforts at well-doing need to awaken to the fact that they should enjoy the fruitage of their labors. The divine law of reaping as we have faithfully sown was voiced by the prophet Isaiah in the following lines: "They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat: for as the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands." It seems to be a tendency of the so-called human mind to be resigned to sorrow and disappointment, but this arises from a lack of the true knowledge of God as divine Love, and of His unchanging law, which lovingly governs His children.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 36), "It is useless to suppose that the wicked can gloat over their offences to the last moment and then be suddenly pardoned and pushed into heaven, or that the hand of Love is satisfied with giving us only toil, sacrifice, cross-bearing, multiplied trials, and mockery of our motives in return for our efforts at well doing." Probably everyone who is honestly trying to express the highest good he knows has moments of discouragement, moments when he is tempted to believe that his efforts are ineffectual. If he is engaged in some activity concerning the betterment of mankind, he is often misjudged and misunderstood, and may think that his sowing has been in vain. In such a case it is necessary for him to gain a clearer sense of the might and omnipotence of divine Love, and of the unfailing operation of God's beneficent law.

To enjoy the fruition of life everlasting, as the result of sowing "to the Spirit," we must do our sowing faithfully, honestly, patiently. We do not have to wait until a future life in a supposedly far-off heaven to enjoy the fruition of such sowing. Here and now the harvest of good may be reaped. Every time sickness is overcome through the power of Spirit we have gained a glimpse of life everlasting. As the claims of old age are overcome, and freshness and vigor replace decay and blight, the eternality of divine Life is in a measure demonstrated. Spiritual thinking is sowing "to the Spirit." It is a steadfast turning away from matter and material so-called laws, and a maintaining of the truth about God and man. It is a replacing of selfishness and self-will, hate and dishonesty, with loving-kindness, self-abnegation, humility, and gentleness. And the reward of righteousness is not dependent upon any outward recognition of these qualities, but is found in the joy and happiness of experiencing them. We do not strive to reflect the qualities of God in order that we may be more appreciated and understood, but because these qualities belong to us as God's children.

It is also written in Science and Health (p. 22), "If your endeavors are beset by fearful odds, and you receive no present reward, go not back to error, nor become a sluggard in the race. When the smoke of battle clears away, you will discern the good you have done, and receive according to your deserving." Those who faithfully and patiently, day by day, try to overcome material thinking and replace it with spiritual thinking, find that the results of their endeavor are beyond measurement. Sometimes it may seem difficult to continue sowing when the day of harvest appears to be very far off and uncertain; but as faith in God's goodness increases, and reliance on Him becomes more habitual, we shall engage more and more joyously in the work of overcoming the flesh by the power of Spirit, and we shall expect with more certainty the fulfillment of the promise voiced by the Psalmist, "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

A Depositor's Confidence

In December, 1825, occurred the Great Financial Panic; Exchange being unfavorable, a demand for gold for exportation immediately followed. The London agents of several country banks suspended payment, leading to the notes of private bankers becoming discredited throughout the country, and several London bankers were also obliged to close their doors. The crisis reached its height in the week ending Saturday, 17th December. These details are f significance in view of the following letter received by Messrs. Hoare, dated Sunday, 18th December, and the reply to it:

Colonel Ollney to Messrs. Hoare
Cheltenham
Dec. 18th, 1825

Gentlemen:

It is very distressing to see so many highly respectable Bankers in London, as well as the Country, who have suffer'd materially from alarming panic, which now visits the City of London, and it seems to range so extensively that even the most wealthy may sustain a temporary inconvenience. You have at this time some cash of Miss Powell's and mine in your hands, and likewise Powers of Attorney to dispose of what monies we have in the Funds.

Now Sirs, I write to say that if the loan of £10,000 at this juncture will be of use to you, you have my request to increase the balance of my account to £5000 by selling out as much stock as will effect it, and I am desired by Miss Powell to say you have her full permission to do the same on her behalf, by increasing her balance by the sale of Stock to the amount of £5000 which sums together you will appropriate to your own use only acknowledging that you have done so. In venturing to offer you this small sum we beg you will not consider us as officious: for nothing is farther from our intention, I assure you, than to hurt your feelings, and for us to entertain any suspicions of your respectability and responsibility is quite out of the question.

I am sorry to say Messrs. Turners and Morris Bank of Gloucester and this place suspended payment yesterday, but I have every reason to hope and believe it will only be for a short period. I am a creditor, and I understand this stoppage arises more through the speculation of the partners in Land and Houses at this place than in themselves.

I remain,
Gentlemen,
Your Most Obedient Hble. Servant
J. H. Ollney.

—From "Hoare's Bank" (London: Privately Printed).

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Financial: Market Quotations

Upward Course Is Resumed At Moderate Pace

Small Gains Made by Some Stocks—Most Changes Are Narrow

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Although the currency stabilization bogey still lurked in the stock market shadows today, prices of leading shares maintained resistance to sporadic profit-taking flurries.

While there were several gainers of 1 to around 2 points, the range generally was narrow. The close was steady to firm.

Trading volume dwindled to the smallest in some weeks, transfers approximating only 1,400,000 shares.

There was no appreciable response to news from Washington that a proposal to regulate exchanges had been placed before President Roosevelt by the London Economic Conference.

Dispatches pointed out that the Administration had decided nothing, has not committed itself, and that the Treasury, at the moment, is only studying the situation.

In the meantime, the dollar firmed moderately in terms of the British pound and European gold currencies. Commodities were slightly mixed, although wheat rallied after an early decline. Cotton was heavy.

Week-end business and trade reports disclosed further improvement in the economic picture. Freight car loadings for the week ended June 10, it was disclosed, made a particularly strong showing. Loadings totaled 564,546, an increase of 56,312 over the previous week, and a gain of 62,862 over the same 1932 period.

Some Good Gainers

Among the stocks that drew a following was Bethlehem Steel which spurted more than 3 points on reports that the Government's shipbuilding program was to be inaugurated soon. National Shipbuilding Company shares also got up around 3 while Electric Boat and American Ship advanced around a point each.

American Telephone gained 2½ points, and issues of Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Smelting, and several others moved forward about a point. The rails failed to respond too heartily to the carloading news and most of them held to a fractional range.

Announcement that the Treasury Department had asked for immediate bids on $25,000,000 of federal buildings indicated to the financial district that the Administration's plans for expanding employment would go forward vigorously. Other Government appropriations, already allotted, include $400,000,000 for state roads, $238,000,000 for new warships and $9,362,000 for naval airplanes.

Industrial observers were particularly interested in the new wheat processing tax as an important leverage to the purchasing power of the farmer. It is pointed out that farmers who sign up to reduce acreage will be given two-thirds of the estimated compensatory benefit payments on or about Sept. 15. Accordingly, it is figured, the farmer, within three months or so, will have some real money to spend and many lines of industry should benefit.

Bonds Generally Higher

The action of the bond market today was a considerable improvement over its reactionary performance of the last few sessions.

Domestic corporate groups had a generally firm tone with a fair number of sharp advances. The foreign list was featured by wide advances in German issues.

Gains in the obligations of the Reich ran to as much as 9 points on the news that continuance of full service on the Dawes 7 per cent loan had been agreed upon between representatives of the German long-term bondholders and Dr. Schacht, head of the Reichsbank. The Dawes 7s naturally enjoyed the maximum upswing.

Low-priced rails on an apparent renewal of buying interest moved up all along the line. Some loans of Missouri Pacific, Chicago & North Western, New York Central, Illinois Central, Santa Fe, and St. Paul climbed 1 to 3 points.

Utilities in both prime and secondary departments gained some ground on a moderate turnover. International Telephone loans were strong features of the communications group.

Gasoline and crude oil price advances helped to impart a firm tone to the oil issues, and most other industrial classifications were slightly higher.

U. S. Governments again remained within a narrow price zone, with the Liberty loans displaying especial firmness.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Yesterday's tremendous outpouring of stocks apparently represented the passing of securities from weakly held accounts into strong hands, and on this basis, the ensuing recovery should cancel approximately one-half of the ground lost from the recent high point, before meeting any substantial offerings, or again testing the low levels of yesterday.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: In a bull market, and nothing has yet developed to change our belief that we are still seeing one, temporary halts or dips should be utilized as purchasing points.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Fluctuations in the market have been recently perhaps harder than usual to estimate for it is difficult to tell how much of the many rapid changes may be due to the usual criteria of business, as attempts are made to discount expected changes in earnings and relationship to other securities, or how much must be attributed to the gyrations in the foreign exchange quotations among various countries.

Clark Childs & Keech, New York: The stock market has gone through one of those periods of readjustment, commonly called "a technical reaction," and the way should now be clear for a resumption of activity on the constructive side of prices.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: The decline has already passed the limits of a minor technical setback and there is some evidence that a major readjustment may occur. In other words, the reaction may retrace from one-third to one-half of the entire spring advance before stabilizing. Thus far, prices in the aggregate have lost about one-fifth of that advance.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Range in ¼	Div.		Sales	High	Low	Last June 17	Last June 16
				—A—					
12¾	3			Adams Express	9400	10½	9½	10	9¾
11½	5½			Addressograph	1700	10½	9¾	10¼	10
6¼	1¾			Advance Rumely	400	7	6	7	6¾
11¾	7½	1.20		Affiliated Prod	900	9	8½	9	8¾
85	80		3	Air Reduction	600	79½	78	78½	78¾
54½	11½	.80		Alaska-Juneau	300	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
5	⅞			Alleghany Corp	1800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
11¾	1			Allegh pf ww xxx	9800	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
11	1½			Allegh pf ww XI	1100	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
122⅝	70⅜	.6		Allied Chem	200	7¾	7	7¾	7¾
21½	6			Allis Chalmers	10300	114	113¼	113¼	113¾
17½	5¾			Alpha Port Cem	3600	18¼	17	18¼	17½
8¾	2¾			Amal Leather	1800	19¼	18	19¼	17½
39¾	18½		2	Rberada	1100	6½	6	6	5¾
20¾	7¼			Am Ag Ch Del	1300	38	36	36	35
35½	8			Am Bank Note	800	18	17¾	18	17
6¼	1			Am Beet Sugar	1400	21¾	21¼	21½	21
42¾	3¾			Am Beet Sug pf	800	5	4¾	5	4¾
32¼	9¼	.60		Am Brake S&F	10	32	32	32	32
95⅞	49½	4		Am Can	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38
35¾	6¼			Am Car & Fdry	17200	86½	86	86	87½
42¾	15			Am Car & F pf	100	22¾	22¾	23¾	21¾
8½	1⅝			Am Chain	500	35	34½	35	35
35⅝	3			Am Com Alcohol	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
11¾	3			Am Com Alc rts	6000	2¾	2¾	3½	
5¾	⅞			Am Encaustic T	6500	3¾	3¾	3¾	
13⅜	3			Am European	300	5½	5	5	4½
19¾	3⅞			Am Exp Pow	100	11	11	11	10½
44¾	7¼			Am & For Pow	19000	15	14½	14½	14¾
35⅝	8			Am & For Pow pf	500	34	34	34	34
27¼	4¾			Am & For Pow 6	100	35	25	25	34
12⅛	4½		1	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	30¼	30¼	30½	20
49	13½			Am Hawaiian	200	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
13¼	3¾			Am Hide & L pf	500	41	40½	40½	40
13⅞	4½			Am Ice	1900	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
1¾	1¼			Am International	4000	11	10¾	11	10¾
23⅝	5⅞			Am La France	400	1½	1	1	1⅛
53	17¾			Am Locomotive	1400	22	20	22	20½
6	1			Am Loco pf	100	44½	44½	44½	44¾
22	3½			Am Mach & Met	100	15	15	15	17
17	1½			Am Metal	5000	16⅜	15⅛	16⅜	17
15½	4			Am News	100	24	23	24	23½
40¾	9⅜	1½		Am Power & Lt	15500	13⅜	12⅜	12⅝	13¾
15½	12¼			Am P&L 6% pf	1800	31	31	31	30¼
36½	5¾			Am Radiator	12000	13	12¾	13	13¾
34½	20⅛		3	Am Rolling Mill	7000	17¾	16¾	17¾	17
1¾	¾			Am Safety Razor	100	33	33	33	33
38½	11½		2	Am Ship & Com	1000	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
37½	33½			Am Shipbuilding	700	39⅞	22	39	20¼
21¼	4⅝			Am Smelt & Ref	8400	31	29½	30½	30½
47½	30		2½	Am Steel Fdries	2000	18	16⅝	18	17¼
70	21½		2	Am Stores	500	45½	41⅜	45½	44½
132	86½		9	Am Sugar Ref	1000	59½	58⅝	58⅝	59¼
41	27⅜		1	Am Tel & Tel	20000	126¾	124	126	126
35⅞	9½		1	Am Wat W & E	7000	36	35	35½	35
13⅞	3½			Am WW&E ct	4300	31½	30½	30½	30½
52⅜	22⅜			Am Woolen	2000	12½	11½	11½	11½
3¾	⅜			Am Woolen pf	1500	48½	47½	47½	47¾
9½	8¼			Am Writ Pap ct	3000	3½	2¾	2¾	3¼
9⅞	2¼			Am Writ Pap pf	100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
18½	5			Am Zinc Lead&S	1400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
15½	4½			Anaconda Cop	29000	15	14⅜	14¾	14¾
24¾	8½	.60		Anaconda Wire	100	13	13	13	13
27¾	9¾	1		Anchor Cap	500	18	17½	18	18
82	28	7		Archer Daniels	400	26	26	26	26
7¾	1½			Armour Del pf	300	76½	76	76	75½
4½	¾			Armour Ill A	7000	4⅞	4½	4¾	4¾
68½	42			Armour Ill B	2000	3	2¾	3	2¾
5¼	¾			Armour Ill pf	2100	56	54½	55½	54
14½	3½			Asso Apparel Ind	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
71¼	34⅝			Asso Dry Goods	700	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
48½	16			Achison T&SF	6500	63	62½	62	62½
28¾	12⅜	1		Atl Coast Line	1000	43½	42	43½	42¾
32⅜	9			Atl Refining	600	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	25¾
8½	1			Atlas Powder	200	26½	26½	26½	26½
73¾	31¼		2	Atlas Tack	300	5	⅞	36⅜	35½
13⅜	5½			Auburn Auto	12000	59¼	57¾	58⅞	57½
				Aviation Corp Del	17000	11	⅞	11¼	11½
				—B—					
				Baldwin Loco	11000	10	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
				Baldwin Loco pf	300	30	30	30	30
				Balt & Ohio	10000	20¾	19½	20	20
				Balt & Ohio pf	400	24½	23	24½	23⅝
				Barker Bros pf	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
				Barnsdall A	5000	8¼	8	8¼	7⅞
				Beatrice Cream	500	22	21½	22	21
				Belding Hem	1000	7¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
				Bendix Aviation	8000	16	15¼	15⅞	15¾
				Best & Co	1000	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	22
				Bethlehem Steel	1200	32¾	32¼	32½	32¼
				Beth Steel pf	1500	69¼	64¾	68½	68
				Blaw Knox	1000	15¼	14	14	14
				Bohn Alum & Br	4900	49	47¾	47¾	49¼
				Bordon	4100	34	33½	33¾	33¾
				Borg Warner	2500	17¾	16¾	17	17
				Briggs Mfg	9900	10¾	10½	10½	10⅝
				Brooklyn Man T	3500	37	36⅝	37	37½
				Brooklyn Queens	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
				Brunswick Balke	300	8	7¾	8	7¾
				Bruns Terminal	300	2	2	2	2
				Bucyrus E cv pf	700	10⅞	9½	10⅝	8¾
				Budd Mfg	1200	16½	13⅞	16½	13½
				Budd Mfg pf	2100	35	32	32½	32
				Budd Wheel	10	24¾	24¾	24¾	24
				Bullard	2000	4¼	4	4	4
				Burroughs Add	500	8½	8	8	8½
				Bush T Bldgs pf	5000	17	16¼	17	16¼
				Butterick	10	16	16	16	16
				Byers	100	7	6	6	6
					6000	23½	23	23½	23¼
				—C—					
				Calif Packing	1000	22	21⅝	22	21½
				Callahan Z & L	1700	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝
				Calumet & Hecla	4300	6¾	6⅝	6½	6½
				Canada Dry	3800	17¾	17¼	17⅝	17⅜
				Canadian Pacific	2800	15	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
				Cannon Mills	200	28½	28	28	26½
				Capital Admin	500	10	9¾	10	9
				Case Thresh	18600	78	75¼	75¼	77
				Case Thresh pf	20	75	75	75	75
				Caterpillar Trac	10400	21½	19¾	21½	20¼
				Celotex vtc	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
				Celotex Corp	18700	31½	30⅜	30⅞	30¼
				Celotex Cv	30	87	84	87	85
				Century Ribbon	200	4	3½	4	3½
				Century Rib pf	500	7¾	7	7¾	6
				Cerro de Pasco	7500	23	22½	22½	22½
				Certain-Teed	1500	5¾	4⅞	5¾	4½
				Chesapeake Corp	3400	37½	37	37	37
				Chi & Ch Ohio	12400	39½	38¾	39¼	38⅝
				Chi & Gt West	1900	4¼	3½	4¼	3⅝
				Chi & Gt W pf	400	10½	10½	10½	9¾
				Chi Ind&L pf	10	11½	11½	11½	11½
				Chi Mil & St P	3100	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝
				Chi Mil & St P pf	7500	8⅝	8	8⅝	8¼
				Chi & N western	4500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
				Chi Pneu Tool	2500	7¾	6¾	7¾	6⅞
				Chi Pneu T pf	100	19	19	19	18
				Chi Rock Isl & P	1100	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
				Chi RI&P 6%	700	6	5¾	6	5¾
				Chi Yellow Cab	100	16	15¾	16	16¾
				Childs Company	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	5¾
				Chile Copper	10	15	15	15	14¾
				Chrysler	75600	28¼	26⅞	28½	26¾
				City Ice & Fuel	1400	20½	19	20¼	18¾
				City Ice & F pf	140	66¾	66½	66¾	68
				City Stores	2400	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
				City Stores vtc	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
				Colgate-Palm-P	2400	17½	16¾	17½	16⅞
				Colg-Palm-Pet pf	100	80	80	80	
				Collins & Aikman	200	8	8	8	8
				Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	11¼	10¾	11¼	10¾
				Columbia Gas	30600	13¾	11⅞	12	11¾
				Columbia G pf A	100	23¾	23	23½	23¼
				Columbia Gas vtc	200	17⅞	17	17⅞	17⅝
				Columbian Carb	4700	57	56	56	56½
				Comm Credit	1900	13¾	13	13¾	12¾
				Comm Cr 6% pf B	150	23	23	23	23
				Comm Inv Tr	1500	36¾	35	36¼	34½
				Comm Inv Tr cv pf	100	92½	92½	92½	90
				Commercial Solvents	15600	18¾	17⅞	18¼	17¾
				Comwlth & So	61400	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	4¾
				Comwlth & S 6pf	800	50	50	50	50½
				Consolidum Nairn	4500	17¾	16¾	17¼	15¾
				Consol Film Ind	200	3½	3½	3½	3¾
				Consol Film I pf	1800	11⅞	10¼	10¾	11⅛
				Consol Gas	21400	57	57	57½	57½
				Consol Gas pf	500	94	94	94	94½
				Consol Laundries	700	3½	3½	3½	3¾
				Consol Oil	39500	13¼	12⅝	13¼	13¼
				Consol Rys Cu pf	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
				Consol Textile	5000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
				Container B	800	3½	3½	3½	3½
				Cont Baking A	1500	13½	13	13	13
				Cont Baking B	1900	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
				Cont Can	2900	57¾	56¼	57⅝	55⅞
				Cont Diamond Fibre	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
				Cont Insurance	1500	26	24½	26	24½
				Cont Oil	18400	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅞
				Corn Products	4500	72	70¾	71¾	72
				Corn Prod pf	1100	136	134½	136	133½
				Coty	1800	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
				Cream of Wheat	1500	36	34¾	36	35
				Crosley Radio	400	10¾	10	10⅞	9
				Crown Cork & S	4900	49	47¾	47¾	49¼
				Crown Cork pf	100	35	35	35	35
				Crown Zellerback	700	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
				Crucible Steel	100	22¾	21¾	22	21¾
				Cuba Co	3100	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
				Cuba Ry pf	40	10	10	10	
				Cuban Am Sug	4500	7¼	7	7	7
				Cudahy Packing	900	48½	47½	47½	48½
				Curtis Publishg	2400	24½	24	24½	23
				Curtis Pub pf	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	55¼
				Curtiss-Wright	17600	3¾	3	3¼	3
				Curtiss-Wright A	2500	5¾	5½	5½	5
				—D—					
				Deere & Co pf	300	14	14	14	13½
				Del & Hudson	5400	73¾	72	72	72½
				Del Lack & W	9100	33¼	32½	32¾	32¾
				Diamond M pf	100	28	28	28	28
				Dome Mines	15100	28¼	27¼	27½	28¼
				Douglas A	3200	16¾	15⅝	16	15⅞
				Du Pont de Nem	41200	73⅝	72	72	72⅝
				Du Pont de Nem pf	400	110	110	110	110
				—E—					
				Eastman Kodak	800	79⅞	78½	79	78¼
				Eaton Axle & Sp	2000	12¼	12	12¼	12
				Ellington Schild	4200	3	2½	3	2½
				Ellington S pf	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
				Elec Auto-Lite	13000	22¼	21⅜	21⅝	21⅛
				Elec Auto-L pf	30	85	85	85	85
				Elec Boat	10200	5	4¾	5	4½
				Elec & Mus Ind	1800	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
				Elec Pow & Lt	53700	12½	12	12½	12
				Elec Pow & L pf	1600	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	26⅝
				El Pw&L 6% pf	1200	25	22½	24⅞	22
			2	Elec Sto Battery	1600	45¼	43	43¾	43¾
				Elk Horn Coal	350	1⅞	1¼	1⅝	1¼
				Elk Horn Coal pf	340	3½	3	3½	3
				Endicott Johnson	500	59	58	58	58
				Engineers Pub S	1400	11	10½	11	11¾
				Erie RR	1200	13	12½	13	11¾
				Erie RR 1pf	300	16	15¼	16	15
				Eureka Vacuum	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
				—F—					
				Fairbanks pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	
				Fairbanks Pf ct	10	5	5	5	
				Fashion Park	400	3½	3	3¼	
				Fashion Park pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	
				Fed Motor Tr	600	8½	7½	8	7¾
				Fed Water Serv	1000	5½	4⅝	5¼	4¾
				Fidelity Phe P In	700	25¾	24¾	25½	24¾
				Firestone T & R	2700	21¼	20¼	21¼	20
				Firstn T&R pf A	500	78	78		
				First Nat Stores	800	68¼	64	64½	64¾
				Follansbee B	1100	15½	14½	15½	13¾
				Foster-Wheeler	2100	15⅞	15	15⅝	15¾
				Fourth Nat Inv	900	23¾	23½	23¾	23¾
				Foundation	6200	20¾	18	20	17
				Fox Film A	3100	4	3¾	4	3¾
				Freeport Texas	4800	34½	33¾	34½	33¾
				Fuller Bpf	20	21	21	21	21
				—G—					
				Gamewell	30	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	14
				Gen Am Inv	300	10½	10½	10½	9¾
				Gen Am Tnk Car	1800	34½	33¼	34	33½
				Gen Asphalt	2300	16½	15¾	16	15¾
				Gen Baking	900	16½	14¾	16½	14¾
				Gen Baking pf	10	107	107	107	107
				Gen Bronze	100	8¼	8	8	8
				Gen Cable	2300	8	6¾	7¾	6¾
				Gen Cable pf	1500	8¼	7⅝	8¼	8
				Gen Electric	38000	22½	21¾	22	21¾
				Gen Elec Sp	300	12	12	12	12
				Gen Foods	7000	35¼	34½	35¼	34¾
				Gen Gas & E A	2400	2	1¾	1⅞	1¾
				Gen Mills	3000	58⅝	58	58	57⅝
				Gen Mot 5% pf	79500	38¼	35½	36½	35¾
				Gen Out Ad	500	88¾	88½	88½	88
				Gen Pub Service	400	9	8¼	9	8¼
				Gen Ry Signal	300	6¾	6¼	6¾	6
				Gen Realty	1000	33½	33¼	33¼	33
				Gen Rlty pf ww	2100	14¼	13¾	14	13¾
				Gen Refract cv	300	14	14	14	14
				Gillette Saf Raz	1100	14¼	13¾	13¾	13¾
				Gimbel Bros	1400	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
				Glidden	1500	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
				Gobel (Adolf)	3000	13¾	12¾	13½	12¾
			1.20	Gold Dust	1900	9½	9	9¼	9
				Goodrich	1600	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛
				Goodrich pf	3600	14⅞	14	14½	13⅞
				Goodyear	400	43	42¼	42¾	42¼
			2	Goodyear 1pf	1800	33¼	32½	33	32¾
				Gotham Silk Hos	200	75	75	75	
				Graham Paige	400	14½	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
				Granby	1400	2	1¾	2	1¾
				Grand Union	800	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¼
			1	Grant (W T)	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
				Great Nor pf	500	31	30½	31	30¾
				Great Nor Ore	1000	20½	19⅝	20	20
				Great West Sug	1200	24	23½	24	23¾
			7	Great W Sug pf	1300	24	23½	23⅝	24¼
				Grigsby-Grunow	40	102½	102½	102½	102½
				Guantanamo Sug	1900	2½	2	2½	2
				Gulf Mobile & N	100	3	2½	2½	2½
				Gulf States Steel	800	24½	24	24½	24
				Gulf Sta St 1pf	10	59½	59½	59½	
				—H—					
				Hahn Dept Sto	1200	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
				Hanna (MA) pf	10	77½	77½	77½	77½
				Harbison Walker	400	18	17½	17½	18½
				Hartman Corp A	1000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
				Hartman Corp B	1000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
				Havana Elec	300	1	1	1	1
				Hayes Body	800	1½	1¼	1⅜	1¼
				Hercules Powder	700	2¾	2	2	1⅞
				Hershey Choc	1000	39¼	38⅞	39¼	38
				Holland Furnace	500	52	51¾	52	52
				Homestake Min	300	218	218	218	220
				Houdaille Her B	1800	5¾	4¾	5¼	5
				Houston Oil	1600	30½	29	29½	28¾
				Houston Oil new	200	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5¾
				Howe Sound	200	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5¾
				Hudson & Man	500	20	19½	20	20
				Hudson Motor	1800	15½	15	15½	14¾
				Hupp Motors	1300	6	5¾	6	5¾
				—I—					
				Ill Central	3300	38½	27¼	28	27¼
				Indian Motor	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
				Indian Refining	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
				Indus Rayon	300	31½	31½	31½	31½
				Ingersoll-Rand	3500	64¾	63½	64¾	64½
				Inland Steel	3300	66¾	64	66¾	66¾
				Inspiration Cop	300	38	38	38	37½
				Interboro Rap T	1000	7	6½	7	6½
				Interlake Iron	3200	9	8½	8¾	8½
				Int Agr Corp	800	10½	9	10½	8¾
				Int Business M	300	2⅞	2	2⅞	2¾
				Int Carriers	500	128	127½	128	126
				Int Cement	3000	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
				Int Harvester	4800	36¾	36	36¾	36
				Int Hydroelec	1800	8½	8¼	8¼	8
				Int Merc Marine	300	8½	8¼	8¼	8
				Int Nickel	800	5¼	5	5¼	4
				Int Pap&Pow A	10000	16½	16⅛	16¼	16¼
				Int Pap&Pow B	100	4	4	4	3¾
				Int Pap&Pow C	500	2½	2½	2½	2½
				Int Pap&P pf	800	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
				Int Shoe	1000	13	12	13	11⅞
				Int Silver	300	43½	43½	43½	44
				Int Silver pf	500	28½	28½	28½	29
				Int Tel & Tel	10	57⅞	57⅜	57	57⅜
				Interstate Dept S	22400	16

Financial: News and Comment

Price Tendency In Wheat Market Is Reactionary

Weakness in Stocks and Cotton Contributory Influences

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 17—A reactionary price trend developed in wheat this week due to temporarily overbought pit conditions, weakness in stocks and cotton, and uncertainty in regard to what the program of the Administration is to be in reference to the processing tax.

The market had a 5-cent reaction from the best time of the week, but met good support around the 75-cent level for September wheat, commission houses absorbing liquidating sales on the decline.

Weather conditions have again been a factor in the trade, high temperatures in the spring wheat country causing more apprehension than they would ordinarily at this time because of the belief that final estimates of the winter wheat crop will show even smaller figures than those for June. Except in South Dakota where it is said the crop has gone back, the spring wheat conditions are still mainly favorable.

Canadian Conditions

In Canada there appears to be ample moisture for the time being, but rains are needed now in many sections. The critical period for spring wheat is still ahead, and any adverse weather conditions would undoubtedly stimulate active buying.

Traders have been much perturbed over the processing tax that is expected to be imposed shortly on wheat and cotton. No one has much idea of what effect it will have, but the dominant view seems to be that it will have little immediate effect except in raising prices the consumer will have to pay for flour and wheat products.

The sharp downturn in stocks did as much as anything to unsettle the wheat market. There was a disposition to go slow in the market pending developments at the World Economic Conference at London.

The foreign news cables continued to reflect a slow import demand for wheat, and business in Canadian wheat has been far below what was expected. In regard to the crop outlook abroad the opinion appears to be that prospects are not nearly so good as a few weeks ago except in Germany and Great Britain.

In some countries it has been too dry and in others too wet. Russian reports continue to state that famine conditions in many sections are serious. It is intimated that Russia will be in the market for United States meats and grain before the end of the summer.

Corn Receipts Heavy

While corn receipts are unusually heavy, and have been so for a long time, with the shipping demand indifferent, the speculative market has shown a generally strong tone. Apparently the fear that the crop will be short for the coming season outweighs the bearish statistical position. So far the weather has been favorable for the promotion of corn growth but so much of the corn is late the opinion prevails that unfavorable weather in July will take a heavy toll of the crop.

Oats reports tend to confirm the poorest outlook in many years for this crop. As a result there has been absorption on all small setbacks, that has kept the September close to the 30-cent mark, the old high of 30¾ cents having been touched during the week.

In all grains the inflation plans remain in the picture, and tend to restrict any heavy selling.

Baldwin Bookings Gain During the Month of May

PHILADELPHIA, June 17—Business booked by Baldwin Locomotive Works and affiliated companies for May was $732,000, compared with $538,618 in April and $473,000 in May, 1932. This is the first time consolidated orders have shown an increase over corresponding month of the preceding year since November, 1931. Bookings for five months are $2,771,000, compared with $3,463,000 a year before.

Shipments in May on consolidated basis were $504,000, compared with $458,000 in April, and $1,283,000 in May, 1932. For five months shipments were $2,758,000, compared with $5,576,000 a year before.

Voting Trust Certificates

Sales of voting trust certificates of Incorporated Investors to the public amounted to $1,800,000 in May as compared with $1,600,000 in April The total sales of $3,400,000 in two months represented an increase of approximately 233,000 voting trust certificates.

The Editor's Puzzle

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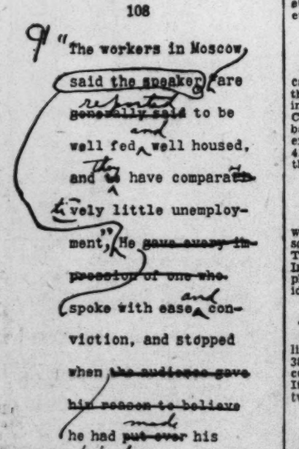
"The workers in Moscow
said the speaker, are
well fed, well housed,
and have comparatively little unemployment,"
spoke with ease and conviction, and stopped
when
he had his

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Newsprint Output Has Good Increase

New York, June 17

FOR the first time since 1930 production of newsprint in May exceeded the preceding month, with an increase of 5009 tons. Last year output in May dropped 3921 tons from April, and in 1931 May production was 4479 tons less than April. In 1930, however, May exceeded April by 17,759 tons, says the Newsprint Service Bureau.

Output in Canada in May was 171,766 tons, compared with 147,759 in April. Production in the United States in May was 79,516 tons, compared with 74,507 in April and 88,087 in May, 1932.

Groups Unite To Preserve Bureau Of Foreign Trade

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 17—Chambers of Commerce and foreign trade groups of 30 cities have collaborated on a "plan of economy" for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce which has been presented to President Roosevelt and Secretary Roper as a practical means of preserving the essential services of this Bureau to American business firms engaged in foreign trade, the National Trade Council has just announced.

The plan is the result of a three months' study initiated by 14 trade associations in New York united in the Joint Committee for Foreign Trade Action and including, among others, the National Foreign Trade Council, the National Association of Credit Men, the American Manufacturers' Export Association and the Export Managers' Club of New York, and the report has been approved by chambers of commerce and trade bodies in Philadelphia, Rochester, Baltimore, Atlanta, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle and other cities.

An outstanding recommendation of the plan is the appointment of 'Commercial Counselors" who would have charge of all commercial activities of the foreign services of the Departments of State and Commerce in each important trade region abroad.

The post of Commercial Counselor would be a new one and would include many of the duties now performed by commercial attachés and consular officers. The Commercial Counselors would have a status in both Commerce and State Departments but their primary responsibility would be to the Department of Commerce.

After carefully canvassing foreign trade sentiment throughout the country the committee reports that business men engaged in foreign trade are practically almost unanimously opposed to transferring the foreign service of the Department of Commerce to the consular corps of the Department of State.

The consular officer, the report states, "is in no sense equipped to continue effectively the services now being carried on by commercial attachés or trade commissioners and to turn over their work in this way would be virtually to abandon it, so far as constructive results to American industry engaged in world trade are concerned."

The report is being carefully considered in Washington as representing the views of a comprehensive section of American foreign trade in all parts of the country, and containing a plan for the coördination of American foreign services long desired by the business community.

Robert H. Foerderer, Inc., Plant Activity Rises

NEW YORK, June 17—President Foerderer of Robert H. Foerderer, Inc., of this city, manufacturers of vici kid, announced men have been returning to work at his plant the past four months.

"Operations have been stepped up each successive month since March," he said. "We are operating close to capacity, Pay rolls the last three months have been expanded 40 per cent, while wages of the several hundred employees are within 10 per cent of 1929 wage levels. We are now working a 5½-day week.

"Bookings are at the highest point of the last three weeks and are sufficient to enable us to maintain the current rate of operation for the next few months. Our soakings are 220 per cent greater than six months ago. These are a good measure and forecast of operations."

Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc.

NEW YORK, June 17—Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc., reports for the year ended April 27 profit of $10,556 after taxes and depreciation, but exclusive of write-offs and reserves charged against surplus account. In the preceding year it reported for the 53 weeks ended April 28,1932, a profit of $578,423 after taxes, depreciation, etc., but exclusive of write-offs, reserves, etc., charged against surplus.

American Cotton Exports

NEW YORK, June 17—Exports of American cotton were larger this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange They totaled 158,000 bales, compared with 82,000 last year. Total exports during the season to date are 7,419,000 bales, compared with 8,133,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Century Ribbon Mills, Inc.

NEW YORK, June 17—"All our plants will operate at 100 per cent of capacity as soon as they can be placed in operation," Treasurer Levy of Century Ribbon Mills, Inc., said. "We are placing in operation a plant at Hanover, Penna., which has been idle for many years."

Jones & Laughlin at 38 Per Cent

PITTSBURGH, June 17—Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation is operating at about 38 per cent, a recovery from below 15 per cent at the time of the banking holidays. It had last week one of the best weeks in two years on orders received.

National Fireproofing

PITTSBURGH, June 17—One of the largest structural claytile contracts ever awarded has been placed with National Fireproofing Company. It calls for 23,000 tons for the new Field building in Chicago and is being delivered to the contractor.

Foresee Benefits From New Home Owners' Loan Act

Building and Loan Head Visualizes Relief for Needy Borrowers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 recently passed by Congress should achieve noteworthy results in benefits to the country's home owners and in "clearing the debris in the home financing field," declared Mr. Ward B. Whitelock, president of the United States Building and Loan League. The building and loan interests see in the measure the elements of a strong permanent structure for home financing, as well as the removal of most of the malignant ills of the present situation.

The purpose of the new measure, Mr. Whitelock pointed out, is to be accomplished in three ways, through strengthening of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, establishment of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation for the present emergency, and establishment of Federal Savings and Loan Associations for permanent financing operations.

Home Financing

"The act," he continued, "embodies full indorsement of the Federal Home Loan Bank System as a permanent institution to strengthen the existing home financing units by giving them access to further funds.

"Fifteen hundred counties which now lack home financing institutions are to have Federal Savings and Loan Associations established within their borders. To get them started the Government will invest in preferred stock of each new association, putting in a dollar for each dollar privately invested to a maximum of $100,000 for each new institution.

"Individual home owners who cannot make payments on their present mortgage contracts or who have gotten into difficulties because their mortgage is held by a closed bank, or institutions in similar straits, are to be tided over by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Interest Guarantee

"A maximum of $2,000,000,000 in bonds is to be issued by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation," explained Mr. Whitlock. "The holder of a distressed mortgage with which it is obvious that the home owner cannot continue is authorized under the act to exchange this mortgage for bonds of the corporation.

"Interest only is guaranteed on these bonds at a rate of 4 per cent. The corporation then takes over the mortgage and refunds it on a basis which is intended to tide the borrower over his present difficult situation, and the borrower makes payments to the corporation.

"In this way, the debt of the borrower without earning power will be stretched over a longer period of years, as it is believed this is the only way out for the man who has come to such straits. The corporation is permitted to waive principal payments for a limited period of time on these exchanged mortgages.

"Summing it up, we find that this new measure should achieve noteworthy results in clearing away the debris in the home financing field, and in giving unprecedented encouragement to the practical method of home financing which the long term installment payment mortgage has proved to be."

Oil Code Being Drawn Up By Committee of Five

CHICAGO, June 17—A committee of five, headed by Judge Amos Beaty representing the committee appointed by the American Petroleum Institute and Wirt Franklin, representing a number of independent oil and gas producers' associations, are currently drafting a code embodying the principles of that presented by Wirt Franklin and Judge Beaty which differ only in minor details.

It has been instructed to have the draft ready to present to a meeting composed of one member from each association represented at the general meeting brought together by invitation of the American Petroleum Institute. The final draft will then be offered to the entire group of representatives for approval.

Bankers' Acceptances Show Marked Decrease

NEW YORK, June 17—Bankers' acceptances outstanding at the close of business May 31 showed a drop in volume of $68,002,029 from April 30. This reduction more than wiped out the gain in volume reported for the preceding month and left the total at $668,811,328. Compared with May 31, 1932, this was a reduction of $116,603,422.

Practically the entire reduction in May came in volume of bills outstanding against goods in domestic warehouses plus a drop of over $9,000,000 in bills based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries. Warehouse credit bills showed a reduction of $15,353,911.

National Food Products

National Food Products Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 (certified by independent auditors) net loss of $111,881 after charges, exclusive of $24,469 loss on sale of investments charged against surplus account. In the preceding year net loss was $90,821 after charges, exclusive of $373,515 loss on sale of investments charged against reserves.

European Sugar Consumption

Sugar statistics of 12 European countries for the first eight months of their crop year show that consumption is 131,198 tons, or 2.9 per cent less than the like period of last year, and that production is 323,674 tons, or 10.1 per cent less than in the like 1932 period. Stocks on May 1 were 208,514 tons less than a year ago.

Detroit Edison Company's Net

Detroit Edison Company reports for the 12 months ended May 31 net of $5,401,453 after interest, taxes, amortization, depreciation, etc., equivalent to $4.24 a share on 1,272,260 shares, compared with $9,534,537 or $7.48 a share a year before.

Broad Trade Advance Shows No Evidence of Slackening

Usual Seasonal Decline Absent—Heavy Volume of Forward Orders Big Element of Strength, Says Dun & Bradstreet Review—Retail Sales Rise

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 17—Any evidence that the general commercial and industrial revival, which has been accumulating momentum since the early part of April, is to be temporary in its duration has not been brought to light, as yet, declares Dun & Bradstreet in their trade review of this week. Even indications of the usual seasonal slackening were not present in the reports received, which emphasized increasing employment and advancing wages, with plans of summer closing abandoned, as orders make necessary a further widening of schedules and with many industries booked well into the early fall.

The most unbroken continuity of the broadening of the advance precludes the influence of inflationary measures as the sole impetus, as the rapid sequence of supporting commercial developments has allowed no gap for retardative factors to exert their untoward power, the report says.

Forward Orders Heavy

The agency reports that the greatest element of strength in the current situation is the volume of forward orders which has been accumulated by mills and factories, thus insuring wider employment and constant additions to consumer-buying power. For, gains in employment during the last two weeks in some districts are stated to be the heaviest for any comparative period in the last 1½ years, particularly in centers indentified with the production of textiles, leather goods, shoes, glass containers, automobiles, tires, electrical supplies, refrigerators, radios, furniture, iron and steel and metal products, with reports of wage increases becoming more numerous each week.

With the way now prepared for the Administration to launch its industrial partnership program, more than 75 industries have nearly completed the drafting of codes of fair competition and measures to permit the raising of prices and the stabilization of pay levels, the report says. Many trade associations have been reorganized completely, in order to provide an efficient unit to be directed by the Government. Confidence is expressed that a way finally has been reached to overcome the handicaps to progress arising from destructive competition allied with overproduction and culminating in price demoralization.

Retail Sales Still Rising

It is estimated that consumer buying is running contrary to all seasonal signposts and oddly at variance with predictions and expectations outlined earlier in the year. Evidently convinced that the time of offering merchandise at less than the cost of production has been brought definitely to an end, many shoppers are covering needs as far ahead as resources will permit, fully cognizant of the excited nature that the upswing will have assumed by fall.

The repricing of stocks now is said to be becoming more general, as retailers realize that for many weeks they have been selling merchandise far below the cost of replacement. Consumers are offering no resistance to the higher price levels, as the preference being displayed for merchandise of good quality has crowded the price factor somewhat into the background, the report continues.

Wholesale Reorders Large

The steady increase in retail sales has given further stimulation to wholesale buying. All lines of women's apparrel are reported to have been particularly active, heavy orders being rushed to garment shops. Some of the wholesalers report that their orders for immediate delivery alone are ranging from 25 to 30 per cent over the total for the same period last year.

Fall orders received thus far for clothing and garments are estimated to be the largest in years, as many retailers already have covered their requirements, an unusual condition, compared with the delayed buying policies pursued for three years or more. Manufacturers of both men's and women's clothing are becoming reconciled to the higher prices on all types of woolen materials and at present are more concerned about deliveries than about the prices which they are asked to pay for fall fabrics.

The hesitation noted in some directions because of the delay in the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Bill was overshadowed by the reports of fresh upturns in industrial activity. The gains of the last few weeks have been extended in the iron and steel, automobile, textile, shoe, and lumber industries, while increased operations have been announced by manufacturers of paints, oils, cement, furniture, radios, machinery and electrical apparatus, firearms, tools, cutlery, jewelry, silverware, motorboats, and paper boxes. The increase in the orders for electric refrigerators has been so large that June gives evidence of exceeding the production for any 30-day period in the history of the industry.

A Window in Wall Street

Good Earnings Coming

MAY earnings reports for the railroads will begin appearing in volume next week, and will show almost uniformly great improvements over May, 1932. After the Fourth of July, second quarter earnings reports for industrial corporations will appear, and these will make startlingly favorable comparisons with those of a year ago. Against a $20,000,000 deficit in the second quarter of 1932, U. S. Steel, for example, will come close to breaking even. Against only 7 cents earned in the second quarter of last year, General Motors is likely to report around 75 cents a share in the like period of this year. Particularly notable improvements are likely from motor stocks, partsmakers, tire-makers, aviation transport companies, chemicals, electrical equipments, nonferous metals, leather and shoe companies, steels, sugars, and utilities. Oil comparisons will not be so good. Interim statements are not generally published by farm machinery makers.

* * *

More Stabilization

Two difficulties stand in the way of steadying exchange rates. The first is political, the second technical. The political difficulty is that the Washington Administration is unlikely to put itself in a position where it must consult a foreign government in determining the gold value of the dollar. The technical difficulty is that there are only two methods of steadying exchange rates outside of reëstablishment of the gold standard and that both have serious drawbacks. The first method is through rigid exchange control, such as that now being practiced in Germany and South America. This obstructs trade as much as uncontrolled fluctuations. The second method is through the operation of huge government-guaranteed speculation funds intended to bet on the exchanges on the opposite side from private speculators. It will be remembered that the British Treasury and the Bank of England borrowed $600,000,000 in the summer of 1931 to bet on sterling and were eventually outguessed and outsold by private bears on the pound.

* * *

Currency Debasement

As cited in this column Wednesday, the debasement of currencies, which is one of the problems before the London conferees, is no new thing in European history. But medieval history has even further analogies to the present money and tariff issues. When the precious metals were appreciating in the late Middle Ages, kings competed through their mints for the available bullion in much the same way that modern governments have been competing for it today. Mint prices for bullion were raised and coins made correspondingly smaller. But when the mint price was raised on the Continent, silver flowed out of England, and so the English mint price was raised to get it back. Continental mint prices were again raised and the bullion drawn back. Another analogy is the fact that control of foreign exchange, through restrictions on the import of goods and on the export of bullion, was used in the Middle Ages as it is today as an alternative to this competition in currency depreciation, in efforts to prevent domestic prices from sinking and the burden of fixed charges from rising.

* * *

Return to Medieval Economics

It is surprising to what an extent analogies for current economic events can be found in the Middle Ages and how rapidly we are moving away from the ideas and feelings implicit in classical or Victorian economics. The National Industrial Recovery Act envisages the establishment of fair prices such as were enforced by medieval guilds. The modern trade associations are to become similar to these guilds. The standard of values is to be the right of the members of a creative economy to a just living, instead of a given weight of metal. Laissez faire and free trade policies which received their first impetus from Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" are losing steadily in vogue and the principle that justice to the producer is the first law of prices, long overwritten by the palimpsest of nineteenth century economics, is coming back to popularity.

* * *

Future Market Hopes

While the market seems likely to continue its backing and filling, and to tend downward for a few days more at least, what with worrying over London news and watching the dollar, it is probable that when enthusiasm recovers, market attention will be directed toward the domestic recovery program. Application of the industrial features of the National Recovery Act, which is essentially an effort to put Christianity into the price and wage system, will be absorbingly difficult, and the possible effects upon earnings and future dividends are extremely hard to guess. Preliminary hopes that an immediate general advancement in prices would result have been dimmed with the realization that the first purpose of the act is to reinstate wage levels rather than price levels.

H. M. B.

Business Rise On the Pacific Coast Reported

June Analysis From Banks Indicates Upward Trend in Southwest Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Improving business has bettered economic conditions in the Pacific Southwest during recent weeks, according to an analysis of current reports from banks, trust companies, and other institutions regularly issuing economic data.

The June summary issued by the Security-First National Bank reveals southern California business as in the midst of making the most substantial gains since 1930, with marked improvement in wholesale prices, department stores, and industrial activity. "The indices of business activity show the first normal spring revival in three years," stated Mr. J. R. Douglas, vice-president, in presenting the report.

Bank Debits Increase

Bank debits for May also gained ground and registered the best showing for any month during the year with a decline of only 6.2 per cent from May, 1932, according to the Los Angeles Clearing House Association.

Post office receipts — usually considered an important index of business activity—in May increased $82,725 over the corresponding month for 1932, reported Mr. P. P. O'Brien, postmaster. The same trend was observed by Mr. H. W. Seager, collector of customs, who explained that port duties totaled $312,500 during May as compared with $287,000 for the like month last year.

Pacific southwest finds rising tide of business. Twelve new industries were established in the metropolitan area during the last two months, and expansions on the part of 12 established firms, have improved the general outlook for activity, reported the Chamber of Commerce in its monthly southwest business review. Employment for 3500 persons is affected.

Crop Price Level Up

In sympathy with the general rise in commodity price levels throughout the country, the market for California crops has shown some advance in price levels, and a considerable gain in strength, during the last month. Since production is mainly confined to specialties, the full benefit of improvement is not expected to stimulate business conditions for some months.

In general, however, California agriculture faces better prospects this year than last. Low production costs, some curtailment of crops, an improved price level, and the expectation that a larger proportion of the products will be marketed are all factors which may be considered in anticipation of improvement.

An advance of 57 per cent in the price of oranges was one of the outstanding agricultural events during May. Lemon prices also were aided by warmer weather at consuming centers. The 1933 Valencia orange markets are expected to be strengthened by a coöperative agreement signed by shippers who handle 90 per cent of the crop.

New York City To Pay Higher Rate on Bonds

NEW YORK, June 17—Controller Berry intends to offer soon an undetermined amount of 50-year corporate stock or serial bonds, and if no bids are received at public sale he will subsequently sell them over the counter at par. In a communication to the Board of Estimate he asked that the rate of interest on the city's $10 revenue bills be increased to 5½ per cent from 4¾ per cent.

The city has already sold $24,000,000 at the latter rate in anticipation of this year's taxes. The controller said that as he had to pay 5¾ per cent on a bank loan to Dec. 11 he believed it was only right to increase the rate on these "baby" bonds.

To facilitate sale of these securities as well as sale of other temporary obligations of the city, such as special revenue bonds, tax notes, regular revenue bills and certificates of indebtedness for relief purposes, the controller asked the board to appropriate $50,000 for employment of a group of bond salesmen to sell these securities directly to the public.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Net

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates reports for the 12 months ended May 31 total income of $10,378,667, and surplus after all charges and after dividends on the 4½ per cent prior preference and 6 per cent preferred stock of $776,137, equal to 39 cents a share on the 1,987,763 shares of common stock. This compares with surplus available for the common of $1,622,385 in the 12 months ended May 31, 1932, equal to 81 cents a share.

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Upward Swing In Oil Prices Under Way

By the Associated Press

Tulsa, Okla., June 17

AN UPWARD swing in prices of crude oil and its derivatives was well under way in the Midcontinent area today.

More than a half dozen oil purchasing companies had made welcome announcements of crude advances amounting to 100 per cent and more for various Midcontinent fields.

In East Texas some buyers were paying 50 cents a barrel flat rate, while the remainder, still posting the 25-cent rate effective since early May, were expected to follow suit.

May Production Of Motors Largest In Nearly Two Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 17—The highest record in 22 months is reported for May's production of motor vehicles, according to a preliminary survey among its membership by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

The manufacture of 172,883 units in May brought a gain of 23 per cent over the previous month and a gain of 51 per cent over the corresponding month last year.

The report, which was presented at the chamber's annual meeting here, covered the entire industry with the exception of one major producer and was held to be a highly encouraging sign that business was taking a definite turn for the better.

Commendation was voiced at the meeting for President Roosevelt's Industrial Recovery Act, and a committee is to be named to study the subject and report back on the desirability of adopting a trade code.

Citing the increase in carloadings, the rise in steel prices and the gains in manufacturers' production schedules as indications of business improvement, Mr. Francis H. Sisson, president of the American Bankers' Association and vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, told the meeting that industry has at long last "received the green light and can be expected to make steady progress if not interfered with by traffic officers.

"Buying power of the country has been increased by $14,000,000,000 as the result of activity in the security markets in the last few months," he said.

Business Must Now Become Acclimated To Industrial Act

NEW YORK, June 17—Business leaders, seeking to develop a decalogue for industry to accord with the Industrial Recovery Act, face a tremendous task, in the opinion of those who have studied the bill.

The difficulty does not lie, it is contended, in industry's unwillingness to coöperatee with the Administration in its general aims.

There is evidence on every hand, it is said, that business, suffering acutely from many of the practices which the Control Act seeks to eliminate, is eager to exchange some of its "freedom" for a degree of security against evils which it apparently has been unable to cast out of its own volition.

Those engaged in developing new codes to guide industry face their heaviest responsibilities, it is held, in drawing a clear line between fundamentals that will make for sound and reasonable competition and rules that might tend to stifle initiative and enterprise.

Other problems which Wall Street feels will require much careful thought involve the delicate matter of balance as between the producer, consumer and labor.

Wall Street regards it as hopeful augury, however, that all the elements vitally concerned appear willing to accept the new legislation in the spirit in which it was conceived, namely to place industry once more on a profitable basis.

Loan to Great Northern

WASHINGTON, June 17—The Interstate Commerce Commission approved a loan of $6,000,000 to Great Northern by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a three-year term, to be used to pay funded debt interest July 1, 1933. The road is required to pledge $12,000,000 general mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds of 1933 as collateral.

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New Agreement On Short-Term German Debts

Holders of 'Dawes' Loan to Get Full Interest—Young Loan Outlook

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 17—Holders of the "Dawes" loan are expected to get full rate of interest as the result of a new "standstill" agreement for Germany's short term indebtedness which is published here today. The Dawes loan amortization terms are also to be carried out, The Christian Science Monitor is informed.

It is considered probable that interest also will be paid in full to holders of the "Young" loan. But this point is not yet finally settled owing mainly to objections raised by representatives of certain other bondholders who, while admitting the priority rights of the Dawes loan, feel that various other loans raised for sound economic purposes have as good a claim to repayment as the Young loan which was floated for purely political reasons.

The rights of other bondholders are to be cared for by the new foreign exchange conversion institute set up in Germany under terms of the recent transfer moratorium law which comes into force July 1. All interest due is to be paid in Reichsmarks into a "blocked" account and placed at the disposal of this institution to be converted into foreign currency in so far as such currency is available after the everyday needs of trade have been satisfied. A further meeting of Germany's long term creditors is to be held to settle details.

Meanwhile there is considerable satisfaction over the fact that the "blanket" moratorium, which Herr Schacht previously announced for July 1 on all classes of long term indebtedness, is to be dropped.

The standstill agreement, reached yesterday afternoon, after negotiations which had been going on here since Tuesday provides for postponement of the repayment of capital amounting to about 75,000,000 reichsmarks which are due from the Deutsche Golddiskontbank before Feb. 28, 1934. A reduction also was agreed as to the rate of interest on the existing short-term indebtedness. The official communique does not mention any figure but the Monitor is informed on good authority that it is a flat rate reduction of one-half of 1 per cent on all agreed rates as opposed to open market rates which remain unaffected.

It is believed that Germany will now pay an average of about 4 per cent as compared with more than 6 per cent when the first standstill agreement was negotiated in September, 1931.

Fox Film "Write-Down"

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Plans of the Fox Film Corp. for a "write-down" of its capitalization, whereby one share of new stock will be exchanged for six of the old, are to be voted on by shareholders at the company's annual meeting next Tuesday.

Lumber Business Improves

WASHINGTON, June 17—Lumber orders at saw mills received the week ended June 10 were the highest since October, 1930, according to reports to National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Total orders were 255,793,000 feet; shipments 221,715,000 feet; production 167,081,000 feet.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY
BOSTON
PREFERRED DIVIDEND 91
The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable June 30, 1933, to preferred stockholders of record June 28. Checks will be mailed.
M. B. PERRY, Treasurer.

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Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Elliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Saving Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
Brockton Savings Bank	July 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15

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An exclusive register of most excellent sites possessing the following advantages is available for inspection.
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Book Reviews and Literary News

Playboy in Embryo

Twenty Years A-Growing, by Maurice O'Sullivan. London: Chatto & Windus. 8s. 6d. New York: Viking. $2.50.

IT IS impossible, as Mr. E. M. Forster says in his introduction to this unique autobiography, translated from the Irish, to describe with proper delicacy the kind of book it is. One is in awe of writing so alive, so little self-conscious, and from the hand of a writer who until manhood had never seen anything but the wildest fringe of the modern world; who in the brief crossing in a curragh from his boyhood home in the Blasket Islands off the Kerry coast to the Irish mainland, stepped out of the virtually neolithic age into the twentieth century. For where Synge and other Anglo-Irish writers wrote of this astonishing western Irish world from the outside, here is one of the young peasants, naturally gifted, describing that life from the inside before his nature and memory have been spoiled by the new life.

Those who have felt that whatever benefits life in the industrial towns has conferred upon men—and Mr. O'Sullivan would be eager to point out some of the benefit—instinctive life has been atrophied, will find in this book evidence for their contention. This untutored Irish writer, most sensitively translated into the Anglo-Irish vernacular, is a lovely example of the man whose contact with the things he sees, hears, feels and smells, is direct. And one sees in his pages the kind of springs upon which the Irish genius for vivid visual impression of animal life draws. It is too easy to point out the literary limitations of this book. The point is that it is unique in its spontaneity.

Mr. O'Sullivan left the mainland when he was very young to live with his parents on the island and although he knew no Irish at first, it soon became his "first" language. They rowed across in a choppy sea in a curragh with the King of the island and landed in a narrow cove which was all the quay and harbor it had. There were 200 persons living on the island, grazing their sheep and cattle, and fishing. A good catch of mackerel they would take to the mainland. The island is only a few square miles in extent and the Atlantic crashes into its caves and most rare seabirds scream about its cliffs. There was no chapel on the island; religious and pagan greetings and myths are entangled in the common talk. Life appears to have been patriarchal.

The freshness, the physical delight and innocence of the book are alarming. One of the best chapters describes the Ventry curragh races in which one sees the sprightly peasant violence entirely without sinister intent. In one of the side shows of the fair the object was to hit the head of a man with a block of wood as he pops up out of a barrel! The author succeeds only too well:

> When the crowd saw what I had done they pressed round from all sides, embracing me. "Musha, my love for your hand forever!" cried one. "Oh, musha, may God save you! Isn't he the sprightly lad?" said another.
>
> An old man leapt toward me. "Arra, musha, where are you from?"
>
> "From the Island."
>
> "Musha, my love for you forever from the village far west!" he cried, putting his hand in his pocket and giving me half a crown.

There is the Playboy of the Western World in embryo, and from his own pen in all his innocence in the sweetness and callousness of youth.

The translators point out that much of the freshness and elegance of the original Irish is inevitably lost in translation, but the Anglo-Irish vernacular itself is a rich medium in which medieval asseveration, the flashes of metaphor, the virile glee have a natural expression. It is all on one note and in one tone, of course. Life is seen in the light of a continuous, brilliant dawn. The sun is always shining. What is the other side of the picture? One ought not to ask. For these people have the gift of tongues, they are born story-tellers, the oral tradition keeps their words alive.

One trembles for the literary future of Mr. O'Sullivan. One hopes that he will never read a book. One feels guilty in praising him lest beguiling ambitions get hold of him. But if he has left Blasket, he is in Connemara and is for the moment safely islanded in his native Gaelic.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

An Unquenchable Family

Pity is Not Enough, by Josephine Herbst. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

FOR every carpetbagger who made a fortune out of his invasion of the South in the chaotic years following the Civil War a score doubtless returned north with empty pockets, or pushed west to follow new schemes. To this last number belongs Joe Trexler, about whom Miss Herbst has written in "Pity Is Not Enough."

Joe's story and the account of his 30-year struggle to get ahead come to the reader mainly through the lives of his mother and sisters. though at times there are chapters dealing first-hand with Joe's experiences. The method of treatment, the weaving back and forth from one member of the Trexler family to another, even from one generation to another, produces in its broken continuity, its ramblings and retracings, the effect of a story told by an unskilled eye-witness who is honestly trying to describe things as they were. The consistency with which Miss Herbst has followed this method of telling the story proves the sincere quality of her craftsmanship; but for beauty it is comparable to a rag carpet woven hit-or-miss.

The Trexlers were Pennsylvanians, of German ancestry. When 19-year-old Joe started South in 1868 to make his fortune, his widowed mother was still taking in tailoring to support her family. The Trexlers had been solid, landowning men but Joshua, Joe's father, though hard-working and respected, was swept aside by the march of industry and left his wife and six young children with no other inheritance than a good name.

The Civil War came just then, and brought Mary Trexler work, making soldiers' uniforms. After the war she kept on sewing. The one constant figure in the tale is that of Mrs. Trexler, who never once stopped her work and her planning for her boys and girls, even when they were grown up and had children of their own. There were brief periods when things were easier for her, especially when Joe was able in early years to buy her a good house in Philadelphia and fill it with fine things, but for the most part she had to work and pinch, and urge on her children to the same relentless routine. The older girls, Catherine and Anne, were like their mother, and it is through the reactions of these two that most of the story is told. Hortense, the youngest girl, was never adjusted to her environment. Aaron, the oldest brother, was a secretive being who managed to live his own life and yet stand by the family in a pinch, though grudgingly. David, the spoiled darling of the family, was the only one who made a fortune, and his brothers and sisters saw little of that. In writing about the affluent David the author has spoken with her own voice in a tone of bitter satire.

As for Joe, the carpetbagger, the somewhat shady tool of far more shady and clever manipulators of public accounts, the handsome, generous youth who loved the best of everything both for himself and the people back home, the fugitive from the law, the overburdened man who was constantly and unsuccessfully scheming to make up the losses of those misguided years in the South, the mining prospector who was always being obliged to sell out at the wrong time, the man who married the wrong woman and got in with the wrong people, but had energy, ability, imagination and sincere affection for his own people—for him pity is not enough.

To his sister Anne and her children, of whom the author makes us feel that she was one, he was always "Poor Joe." The finest of men, his sister thought, with the best clothes, the most charming manners, and extravagant generosity, he had to live much of his life under an assumed name and at last, when he broke under the strain, had to go home to his mother and be supported by his brother Aaron. Poor Joe.

Miss Herbst's book is a queer, homely but convincing portraiture of life in an American family that was engaged in an endless struggle to pull itself up into a position of independence. In creating the portraits it reproduces the background of the economic conditions under which men and women sought to climb the ladder, slipped back and persistently tried to climb again.

Brahms's Chamber Music

The Chamber Music of Brahms, by Daniel Gregory Mason. New York: Macmillan. $3.

IT MUST be evident to the most casual reader that Mr. Mason has undertaken this book with purposeful sincerity, plus a technical knowledge of the art of analysis unusually complete. Thus he is equipped to couch his ideas in phrases which place the work at the disposal of the layman whose understanding of the erudite phase of musical art is slight. Not that Mr. Mason eschews technical terms. As a matter of fact, his purely analytical paragraphs are, of necessity, technically worded. This could not be otherwise if he were to achieve his aim, which he clearly indicates is that of "offering to the public this book, the first, so far as I know, to be devoted entirely to the analytical study of all of Brahms's chamber music works. . . ." The author also ventures to hope that "this volume may prove useful not only to music-lovers wishing to understand the chamber music of Brahms, but to students of music in general, and particularly to composers."

The book is divided into four parts—Youth, Young Manhood, Mastership and The Last Years. Under these general headings are grouped the compositions produced by the master during these periods. "It is one of the ironies of music history," writes Mr. Mason, "that the first work in Brahms's great series of 24 masterpieces (sic) of chamber music—the Trio in B major, Op. 8—should have come to its first performance, not in his native land, not even in Europe, but in our own then musically benighted America." The year was 1855, the place, Dodsworth Hall, New York City, and the performers, Theodore Thomas, violin, Carl Bergmann, cello, and William Mason, piano. Those interested in such things will no doubt find this statement of more than passing worth, inasmuch as Kalbeck has credited the world première of this Trio to Breslau, Prussia, in the same year. The Trio is analyzed with a full appreciation of the immaturity of the work. Incidentally the author reminds the reader that it was revised when Brahms was at the height of his powers, 37 years later.

Throughout the book one finds sentences, or entire paragraphs, which test the restraint of the reviewer who is space-bound. For instance, we read that "Brahms was constantly exchanging contrapuntal exercises with his friend Joachim, and that then and later, he accepted no Schönbergian misfits in his counterpoint, but insisted that it must be smooth and clear as well as musically significant." That sentence surely may be appreciated by any listener to programs of music by contemporary composers who feel themselves ill used by critic and public.

In his analysis of the E minor Cello Sonata, Mr. Mason presents an excellent formula for a "shorthand notation" as guide to the fundamental structure, and pertinently concludes by saying: "Then let him (the reader) forget all this analyzing, listen once more to the whole piece, and rejoice in the inexhaustible resources of the musical imagination and the endless beauties it reveals." Sound advice upon the subject of intelligent listening. And again we read that Brahms once remarked: "It is not hard to compose, but what is fabulously hard is to leave the superfluous notes under the table." It occurs to us that red ink and blue pencils still exist, a half-century later.

In every paragraph, the author endeavors to reveal the character and genius of the composer by careful study of his scores rather than by any attempt at "interpretation" of them. If on occasion his delight in the constructive ability of the master leads Mr. Mason to embroider his chapters with adjectives, why cavil? We cheerfully concede to so painstaking an analyst the right to his enthusiasm.

We recommend the chapter on the B flat Quartet, for in it the reader will find not only clear-sighted analysis, but numerous little excursions into literary by-paths which have long been a feature of Mr. Mason's prose works on musical subjects, and while miniature scores of the various works discussed are extremely valuable to the serious reader, he nevertheless will make the most of the 100 musical illustrations to be found in the book and rely confidently upon the musical integrity of this gifted author for statements predicated upon his wide knowledge of his subject. An index, well tabulated, is a valuable asset to a book which should find a place upon the shelves of every serious student of music.

G. M. S.

How to Read Poetry

Discovering Poetry, by Elizabeth Drew. New York: Norton. $2.50.

YEAR after year books about poetry pour from the presses, and writers of all sorts explore with every degree of taste and acumen the numberless problems connected with the writing and reading of poetry. Yet in all this extensive body of exposition and criticism, a curious gap has heretofore existed. There has been no orderly attempt to show the average reader by an analysis of his own intellectual and emotional responses to poetry just what it is that keeps him from receiving its full value and at the same time just what that value is. Mr. Max Eastman's "Enjoyment of Poetry" is the only book up to the present that has met this need even partially, and its wide popularity over a considerable period of years bears witness to the actuality of the need.

It is therefore with delight and gratitude that one picks up Miss Drews' book to find an approach to the subject as lucid as it is exciting. and as sane and well-balanced as it is up-to-the-minute. One has only to glance at the bibliography to see that Miss Drew has used as her sources the works of the finest contemporary critical writers—men like Mr. I. A. Richards and Mr. T. S. Eliot, who remain caviare to the general public though the results of their critical explorations have an obvious value for every reader or would-be reader of poetry. Furthermore, a glance at the numerous examples of poetry with which Miss Drew illustrates her points shows that she is possessed of the finest taste in both old poetry and new. And finally, the book is written in a witty, readable style (pitched, however, to the apprehension of a mature intelligence) rising at times to an almost lyrical tone, though mercifully free from the usual mystic gush of popular writers on the subject.

It need trouble no one that the author apparently places the processes of poetic appreciation on a physiological basis, for though one may regard as effect what she regards as cause, the fact remains that poetry does in one way or another achieve certain emotional results a knowledge of which helps one enormously in training oneself to appreciate the best. Nor need it be feared that the book is too technical. The main facts of prosody are included in an appendix, while the body of the book deals specifically but simply with the reader's general problems and with such cardinal subjects as form, imagery and words.

Not the least valuable feature of the book is its explanation of the most recent developments in poetry, an explanation which the general public has long been in need of. "Discovering Poetry" can therefore be unconditionally recommended not only to those who want to know "what there really is" in poetry, and to those who feel the need of help on a voyage of discovery already begun, but to those confirmed lovers of poetry who find themselves disconcertingly out of sympathy with the poetic temper of the present day.

R. P.

Lord Lloyd on Egypt

Egypt Since Cromer, by Lord Lloyd. London: Macmillan. 21s. net.

LORD LLOYD'S book is intended as a sequel to Lord Cromer's classic work, "Modern Egypt." Although Lord Lloyd's term of office, in the post Lord Cromer filled so adequately, was cut short by disagreement between him and the British Labor Government, Lord Lloyd speaks with authority on the subject. His book differs widely in both scope and method from the one it is intended to follow. But this does not make it any the less worth reading.

Lord Lloyd sees British policy in Egypt as an attempt to reconcile responsibility for the welfare of the Egyptian masses and the interests of British Imperial communications with the development of Egyptian independence. He thinks that Great Britain's efforts to coördinate these three aims in the years 1904-1920 make "upon the whole a very somber picture." He is convinced, however, that "with patience and firmness these ideals are not . . . irreconcilable."

Lord Lloyd's reputation and record indicate that he believes in firmness rather than concession in dealing with the backward races. His attitude in "Egypt Since Cromer" tends to confirm this impression. He charges Great Britain with having tried to escape from its responsibilities in Egypt. He does not regard that country as ready for the considerable measure of independence it has already achieved. Even those who disagree with him must admit he has set out his case with clarity and considerable force.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Vale Atque Ave

ONE car wasn't enough . . . Michael spent the week-end in it . . . Okay . . . But next day he stripped the gears or something . . . To have them repaired would have cost, obviously, more than he paid for the car . . . Michael went into a huddle and decided that a new car was indicated . . . He found one, in the alley where the old one was parked . . . He hunted up (English for contacted) the owner and closed the deal the same day.

Of course there was an enormous advance in the price of the new car over that of the old one . . . But you know how it is . . . There's no economy in getting a cheap car . . . The less you pay for it, the more it costs you to keep it running . . . The best way, after all, is to buy a new car, run it two years and turn it in for a newer one . . . Michael's new car isn't new, strictly speaking . . . In fact, it's a year older than the old one . . . But it cost a lot more . . . At least, he agreed to pay $2 for it.

So now we own two cars . . . As an expert remarked the other day, possibly, since they're of the same make, by combining the two we may get one good automobile . . . But as the insurance agent commented, it does seem odd that the insurance should cost 13 times as much as the two cars together . . . The motto of these cars perhaps should be *Moriturі te salutamus.*

* * *

Already these pleasure cars have interfered with business . . . From an unidentified source comes a mysterious postcard message: "To think that *you*, you to whom we have always looked for the last word in, at least, a lit'ry argument, should make such a hideous error, such a glaring error, such an error! We can attribute it only to your recent close association with 'carbon jobs' et ceterae (sic). Its name is just Story, L. A. S."

The signature, unfortunately, we cannot make out . . . But the message refers to our recent comment on the honor paid by Mr. Edward J. O'Brien in his 1933 collection of short stories to the magazine, Story . . . We called it Short Story . . . How did we come to do it? . . . We haven't a notion . . . But there's comfort in the assurance that no slip of ours will ever go unnoticed . . . There must be large numbers of persons in the world who have missed their editorial vocation . . . Every little mistake we make brings its correction—from New York, California, England, Tasmania, South Africa . . . The letters usually reflect not anger, but disappointment and grief, over the discovery of the feet of clay.

* * *

We admire the aplomb with which Mr. O'Brien has continued for 18 years to issue his annual selection of "best" short stories . . . Many people have been annoyed by his assurance . . . Their jibes have left him undisturbed . . . He has continued to restate year after year, without rancor and without humor, the standards which govern his choice . . . On the whole, his course has been justified . . . If there have been years in which the quality of the stories selected has seemed low, it may have been because in those years fewer good stories were written—no one can prove otherwise; no one else, we imagine, reads as many as Mr. O'Brien does.

The new collection covers the period from May 1 to Dec. 31, 1932 . . . It seems to us pretty well up to the mark of Mr. O'Brien's most successful years . . . It contains one story which is miles ahead of anything else in the volume, and one of the finest ever written by its veteran author . . . This is "How Beautiful with Shoes," by Mr. Wilbur Daniel Steele—a startling revelation of poetic beauty.

At the other extreme is a story whose presence puzzles us—"Sleet Storm," by Louise Lambertson, a sentimentalized treatment of the heroic-common-man theme . . . Between, there are examples of various styles, ancient and modern, including some partly successful attempts to put to dramatic use the so-called modern manner . . . But Mr. Steele's story alone is reason enough for buying the book, which is being published June 21 by Houghton Mifflin.

But we do sometimes wonder how such a good judge of the short story as Mr. O'Brien can write such heavy prefaces.

Two Masters

The Fleeting, and Other Poems, by Walter de la Mare. London: Constable. 7s. 6d.; New York: Knopf. $2.50

Poems, 1930-1933, by Robert Graves. London: Arthur Barker. 6s.

BOOKS of poems are like picture galleries, or jewelers' shops. The lover and seeker of beauty, visiting there, is led from one point of joy to another so swiftly and crowdedly that joy itself wearies and grows doubtful of its own existence. The more eager and keen the joy, the more swift the exhaustion and the doubt. So I feel in my foolish effort to read deliberately through Mr. de la Mare's new collection of poems. It is a large one—180 pages—and each piece is a jewel of intricate and subtle workmanship demanding the closest attention from the reader who would appreciate its last exquisiteness of design and significance.

Mr. de la Mare has his readers world wide, and the stamp of his poetic personality is familiar. One would not expect it to alter at this time of day. So we find the same startled wanderer in this book; the same rapt listener with mind strained to catch the vanishing voices, the fading music from another world ever impinging upon and ever withdrawing from our own. But in these later poems there is a deeper tinge. The voices are not less wistful: yet they have an added tone of warning, and even menace,

> That stormily a secret keeps
> Of what it dare to none impart.

The poet bends closer over his work, sheltering the little corner of life which he has made his garden, faithfully seeking

> To wash the stains of Time away.

I could quote many examples of the additional loveliness imparted to his work by this swifter approach of foreboding, but as good as any is the following poem, a perfect example of his subtlety of transition, and his power of saying something without any direct reference to it.

The House

"Mother, it's such a lonely house,"
The child cried; and the wind sighed.
"A narrow but a lovely house,"
The mother replied.

"Child, it is such a narrow house,"
The ghost cried; and the wind sighed.
"A narrow and a lonely house,"
The withering grass replied.

Mr. Graves, a much younger poet, is still in process of development. This new collection must be a severe distillate, for its 38 pages represent three years' work. They show him in even more sure command of his astonishing technique. In poems like "Nobody" and "Trudge, Body" he has added a rhythm to English verse never heard before; a muffled, stamping beat that we find often in Stravinsky's ballets.

> Trudge, body, and climb, trudge and climb,
> But not to stand again on any peak of time.
> Trudge, body.
> I'll cool you, body, with a hot sun, that draws the sweat,
> I'll warm you body, with ice-water, that stings the blood,
> I'll enrage you, body, with idleness, to do
> And having done to sleep the long night through:
> Trudge, body.

Then the poem breaks away to wild speculation upon the effort of mankind to achieve lasting results under the conditions of this marching enforced by time. Mr. Graves conceives of our human effort as that of a man leaning out of the window of a train and trying to plant a garden as he is rushed along. His poems give one that vague sense of fear which comes from gazing at a clock whose pendulum has been removed, leaving perceptible the wild movement of the hands. Within that spasmodic stimulation of the time factor, Mr. Graves makes his music to voice his philosophy that is half derisive and half purely galvanic.

> The clocks are ticking with good will,
> They make a cheerful sound:
> I am that temporizer still
> Who sends their hands around.
> By fresh experiments with birth and age
> Teasing the times each time, to further courage.
> You who are grateful for your birth
> To hours that ticked you free
> (And gratefully relapse to earth)
> Your thanks are due to me
> Which I with wilful shame accept, to mock
> My vows to timelessness, sworn with the clock.

RICHARD CHURCH.

Oxfordian Rejoinder

Lord Oxford and Shakespeare: A Reply to John Drinkwater, by Percy and Ernest Allen. London: Denis Archer. 2s. 6d. net.

ON ONE point the opponents of Mr. Percy Allen seldom do him justice. They almost invariably suggest that his conviction that Lord Oxford was the author of the plays commonly attributed to Shakespeare is shared only by cranks and faddists. This is not so. Anyone who will take the trouble to compare the tone in which the weekly reviews dealt with Mr. Allen's last book and that in which they spoke of his contentions six or seven years ago will perceive that in the meantime Mr. Allen has made a considerable impression on the great body of independent opinion that holds no brief for either Oxford or Shakespeare. Whenever I personally meet people intimately connected with the production of the Shakespearean plays I invariably ask them their attitude toward the Oxford controversy. I have not yet met anyone in the professional world of the theater, as distinct from the academic world of the universities, who was not prepared to attach great weight to Mr. Allen's case.

In this book Mr. Allen collaborates with his brother in a reply to certain criticisms of the Oxford theory contained in Mr. John Drinkwater's recent essay on Shakespeare. No one reading "Oxford and Shakespeare" can fail to be impressed by the intimate acquaintance that Mr. Allen displays with all aspects of the Shakespearean corpus, and his ability and readiness to meet every kind of argument that can be brought against his contentions. On pages 46 and 47 there is a passage—unfortunately too long to quote—that appears to us very difficult to answer. Mr. Drinkwater thinks that genius would be sufficient qualification to enable the Stratford actor Shakespeare to write the plays. But Mr. Allen pertinently inquires whether genius will teach "a country yeoman of 25 instantly to move, with a dexterity never yet matched in this world, among kings and queens, of whose punctilious court etiquette he can have known nothing at all," or give him "familiarity with languages that he has not learned"? This is a question that cannot be ignored. Granted that "genius" would alone be enough to account for such a speech as "Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow," can it conceivably explain the atmosphere of fashionable pedantry in "Love's Labor Lost"?

Mr. Allen meets Mr. Drinkwater's objection that it is incomprehensible that if Oxford had written the plays he would not have admitted the fact. There is really little foundation for Mr. Drinkwater's objection. Mr. J. G. Robertson, writing an orthodox Shakespearean article in the Encyclopædia Britannica, to rebut the Baconian claim to authorship, observes that it is impossible to imagine Bacon risking his reputation for statesmanship by writing plays for the public theater. There is no reason to suppose that Oxford would openly boast of something that Bacon dared not even contemplate. Here then Mr. Drinkwater is answered by one of the most eminent of his own supporters. "Lord Oxford and Shakespeare" carries the authorship battle a stage further, and shows Mr. Allen to be in good fighting form.

H. H.

The Savior-Tyrant

The Life of Cæsar, by Guglielmo Ferrero, translated by A. E. Zimmern. London: Allen & Unwin. 16s. net. New York: Putnam. $5.

SIXTY years ago, Freeman said that if ever Mommsen should be looked up to as an infallible guide, the result would be full of evil for political morality. Mommsen, he declared, had no sense of right and wrong; he was the unblushing idolater of mere force. This is true: Mommsen was but the highest intellectual type of what is known as "Prussianism"—that spirit which the prophet Habakkuk noted in the Chaldeans of his time, "that bitter and hasty nation." The consequences of that spirit we are feeling today.

As applied to Roman history, it was shown chiefly in the worship of Julius Cæsar, a man of genius, of singularly attractive character in many ways, whose influence on the history of the world has been immense, but who was undeniably unscrupulous in his choice of means. His conquest of Gaul was a series of unprovoked aggressions, of hideous cruelties and of monumental treacheries.

* * *

Long before the World War had shown what Cæsarism may lead to, Signor Ferrero had been led to investigate the dogma, and had discovered that like so many other dogmas it rested on a myth. In his life of Cæsar he exposed the falsehood; and he now republishes the work, somewhat shortened, but enriched with a preface. In the interval he has seen no reason to revise his conclusions. He has seen tyrannies growing up all over the world; he has himself been driven out of his native land by a Cæsarist system which has overthrown liberty of thought and speech; and he knows what will be the result if this tyranny spreads still further.

As history is the chief teacher of politics, his book is a most valuable corrective of the doctrine which has gained ground recently in so many countries of Europe. What is this doctrine? asks Signor Ferrero. It is that of the hero-usurper, the savior-tyrant; which has led people to look to Moscow or Rome, and to imagine that a coup de main suppressing discussion would be the cheapest remedy for the evils of the world. Thus the history of the Cæsars and Napoleons, which about 1900 had begun to be told fairly, has again been falsified; and Signor Ferrero's work has to be done over again.

This then is an anti-Fascist and anti-Bolshevist history; and, if the preface had been written a few months later, Signor Ferrero would have called it an anti-Hitlerite document. Cæsar's career, represented as one of regenerative usurpation and saving despotism, is a fiction. "If it be my fate," says Signor Ferrero, "to die in exile, I shall still have kept faith with truth, such as I discovered it in an age when it held no danger, in an epoch when so to keep faith has laid me open to grave perils."

* * *

Thus this history comes to us charged with pathos, and equally with warning. So far, England and America have escaped the fate which has overwhelmed so many countries. Their people can still say what they think. But there are ominous signs that despotism, masking itself as salvation, is ready to make its assault, and that, during these troubles, men may arise not like Timoleon or Washington, but like Napoleon or Cæsar, "saviors of society," that is, suppressors of liberty. These are precisely the times in which, as history shows, such men tend to appear. It is as well that books like this should appear, to teach us the sort of advertisements these quack-physicians put forth and what happens when men trust in their nostrums.

I do not hesitate to say that this great historian proves his point. Resisting the glamour of genius, he reads Cæsar's commentaries with clear eyes, and shows the veils and disguises under which he hides defeats and treacheries; he traces the growth of the Cæsar legend, and makes us see that what had been acclaimed as his work was really brought slowly to pass through 200 years of subsequent labor; that his usurpation, so far from solving the difficulties of the times, added a further complication to them. Cæsar and Napoleon (on whom Signor Ferrero promises us a similar book) will probably always be the models on which savior-tyrants model themselves. It is as well to know what they really were; and for that purpose no teacher can be better than Signor Ferrero.

E. E. KELLETT.

Colonial Background

Franklin D. Roosevelt's Colonial Ancestors, by Alvin Page Johnson. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. $2.50.

MR. JOHNSON'S "Franklin D. Roosevelt's Colonial Ancestors" is mainly a genealogical work, but brightened by anecdotes and oddities from early American history. Its special interest at this time rests on the facts assembled concerning the several Colonial strains that are combined in President Roosevelt. Its more general and lasting interest lies in the information given about a large number of families which were established in America in Colonial times, and took a more or less important part in the making of American history. That descendants of these families can find in the book some substantial information about their early history gives it value as a work of reference.

Mr. Johnson's examination of the genealogy of Franklin D. Roosevelt and that of his fifth cousin, former President Theodore Roosevelt, shows that, while they both descended from the first comer to America by that name, Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt, and his son Nicholas, the ancestry of Theodore is much more Dutch than that of Franklin. The Roosevelt grandfather of the present President was a mixture of Dutch, English, German, Swedish and French blood; his other three grandparents were quite largely of English descent, with strains of French and Scotch.

One chapter is devoted to the ancestors of each of the eight great-grandparents of the President, starting with the first one to cross the Atlantic and tracing the line down to the great-grandparent. Thus the families of Roosevelt, Walton, Aspinwall, Howland, Delano, Church, Lyman, and Robbins have each their chapter, with subsidiary accounts of families that married into these respective lines. It is significant of American life that these eight families take the reader to many parts of the American colonies: to New Amsterdam, to Naumkeag and Cape Ann, to the Kennebec River, to Plymouth, Boston, Cape Cod and Rhode Island, to the Connecticut Valley, and to Cambridge and Lexington.

The ninth and final chapter in the book deals with curious facts concerning the Franklin Roosevelt ancestry: for instance, that his father and mother were sixth cousins, both being descendants of Ezekiel Cheever, the famous schoolmaster, and that the President and Mrs. Roosevelt are fifth cousins, once removed. Mr. Johnson also makes the statement that Mr. Roosevelt is the first President descended from some of the small number of German settlers who came to New Netherland while it was under Dutch rule; that he is the first President with a strong admixture of French blood, and the first descended from the early Swedish settlers. He does, in short, represent a large number of the racial strains in Colonial America, and he is also the descendant of men and women who made themselves felt and heard in their own time—governors, judges, Indian fighters, preachers, merchants, benefactors of Harvard College, and a remarkable number of men and women known for liberal thought considerably in advance of their time.

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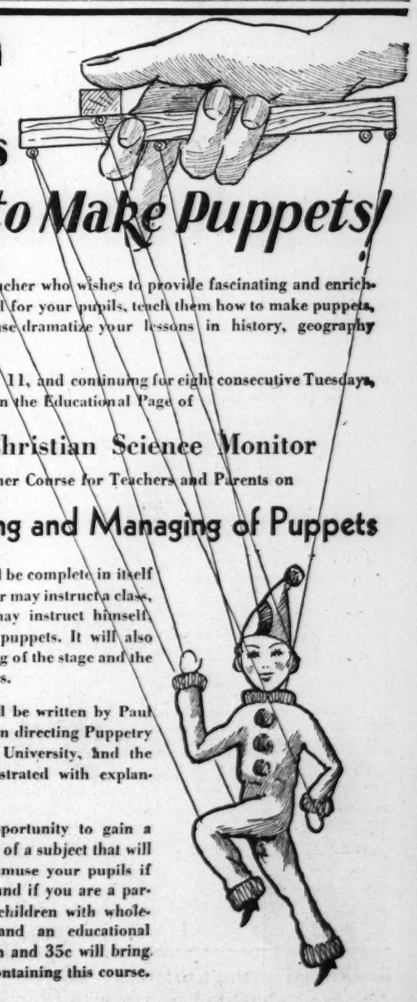

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Week-End Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 Clovis Pecteau, baritone.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 NBC, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:00 Rodney May, tenor.
7:15 "Verse and Melody."
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; sketch.
8:00 New England Singing Club.
8:15 Advertising Federation Program.
8:30 NBC, Kaltenmeyer's Kindergarten.
9:00 NBC, Gilbert and Sullivan: "H. M. S. Pinafore."
10:00 NBC, Century of Progress Festival Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor.
10:45 NBC, Organ Melodies.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30 Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:30 p. m.—NBC, Messner Brothers Orchestra.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Reese and White, songs.
7:00 NBC, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 NBC, Songs with guitar.
7:45 NBC, "The World Today"; talk.
8:00 NBC, Ortis Tirado; orchestra.
8:15 NBC, Gruen and Hall, pianists.
8:30 NBC, Pedro Via Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 Magazine of the Air.
9:30 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00—NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Bill Hay's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 "Game of the Century."
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, "Romany Romance."
7:30 Organ recital.
7:45 CBS, Casa Loma Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice," sketch.
8:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
9:00 Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra.
9:40 CBS, National Collegiate track and field meet, from Chicago, reported by Ted Husing.
10:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS dance music.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 "In the Master's Music Room."
7:30 Dance music.
8:15 Talk, "Getting the News."
8:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, "Melody Headlines."
9:30 Hugh Connor's Orchestra.
10:00 Announcements; news.
10:15 Le Paradis Band.
10:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Feature program.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Williams.
6:15 Concert music programs.
7:00 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Feature program.
7:45 Dance music.
8:00 Talk, Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 "Song Pictures."
8:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
8:15 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Fishermen's Program.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Palmer House Ensemble.
1:30 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
2:00 NBC, "Summer Idyl"; soloist; trio.
2:15 Perkins Boys, vocal trio.
2:30 NBC, Jan Garber's Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, National Opera Concert.
4:00 "Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
4:15 NBC, "Symphonette," recital.
4:30 King's Chapel Choir.
5:00 NBC, "The World of Religion."
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 NBC, Beethoven chamber music.
6:30 Quincy Symphony Orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, Talk, William Hard, from London.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 NBC, Risenfeld Viennese Concert.
8:30 NBC, Don Hall Trio.
8:45 NBC, Talk, Floyd Gibbons.
9:00 NBC, Will Rogers; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Hank Keene's Hillbillies.
9:45 New England Council program.
10:00 Industrial Commission talk.
10:15 NBC, Green Brothers Orchestra.
10:45 News; announcements.
11:15 NBC, Marion Green's Shantymen.
11:30 NBC, "Night Song"; organ trio.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 NBC, Edward Nell; orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Sonata Recital.
1:30 NBC, "Polka from Dixie."
2:00 NBC, Gene Arnold's Commodores.
2:15 NBC, Pedro Via's Orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Marimba Band.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Fiddlers Three."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seegle.
4:30 NBC, "Temple of Song."
5:00 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
5:45 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, James Melton, tenor.
7:15 NBC, "Horse Sense Philosophy."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Newman Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 Beethoven Foundation program.
9:30 NBC, "American Album of Familiar Music"; soloists; duo; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Manhattan Merry-Go-Round.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
2:00 CBS "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Tango Orchestra.
2:30 CBS, "Manhattan Moods."
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
5:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
5:15 CBS, "Bright Interlude"; popular.
5:30 "Salon Gems," recording.
5:45 Organ recital.
6:00 CBS, Ballad Hour.
6:30 Reports; news.
6:45 CBS, William Place Jr., Trio.
7:00 Talk; CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:30 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, speaking from London.
7:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.
8:00 Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 CBS, Gaucho Ensemble.
9:30 CBS, Soloists; mixed chorus; symphony orchestra.
10:00 Rine's Orchestra; Laprel Quartet.
10:30 Readings; organ; reports; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 noon—Italian musical program.
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, Talk, Guido Jung, Italian Finance Minister, from London.
12:45 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Fred Feibel, organist.
1:30 CBS, Compinsky trio.
2:00 Boston Newspaper Post Legion Band.
3:00 Organ recital.
3:30 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
6:00 Cosmopolitans, novelty trio.
6:15 Announcements; news.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums," sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Chicago variety program.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:30 Muscanto String Trio.
9:45 Announcements; news.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. William A. Hatry, New York.
Mrs. Walter Harvey, Iowa.
Mrs. Adolph F. Bodheldt, New York.
Mrs. Elsa Christen Messler, California.
Mrs. Martha W. Everhard, New York.
Leslie G. Moyles, New York.
Mrs. Doris M. Mellen, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Hattie A. Baker, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Arthur E. Hewit, California.
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Helen H. Holt, Illinois.
C. Bertha Holt, Illinois.
William L. McAdam, England.
Frances L. Reinhart, New York.
Mrs. Sarah L. Frankel, Massachusetts.
John L. Blecker, New York.
Miss Christina W. Copeland, Massachusetts.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Henry Williams.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild sketch.

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—New flashes.
12:00 p. m.—Traveler news.

WAAB

3:01 p. m.—American news.

Music

Children's Night at the Pops

Balloons, paper hats, Cyrano noses and celluloid ears (the better to hear with, my dear) embellished the scene at Symphony Hall last night, when the first Children's Night in the history of the Pop concerts was celebrated. The children were there, of all sizes and ages, and they made the novel occasion one of the most successful events of a successful season. They not only filled the hall (they and their elders), but they made it resound with honest applause for everything. New ideas have been the rule at the Pops this year. They have originated with various individuals. This latest one grew out of the imagination of Miss Peggy Burk, young daughter of Mr. John N. Burk, of the Symphony Hall staff.

Mr. Fiedler's program was devised to fit the occasion: "Stars and Stripes Forever," "Hansel and Gretel" Overture, the "Lead Soldiers," "Peer Gynt," "Nutcracker" Suite, "Golliwog's Cakewalk," the "Animals' Carnival," "The Flight of the Bumblebee" and so on. For "extra added attraction," there were numbers by the Harmonica Band of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. These gave much delight to the audience—especially the calisthenic leading of the director.

Only two weeks more of the Pops. The Request Program will be repeated Monday evening. Hungarian Gypsy Night will be observed next Friday. The final Sunday concert of the season will be given a week from tomorrow evening, with Mr. Jean Bedetti of the orchestra as solo cellist. L. A. S.

Election Officials Indicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., June 17—Charges by voters that they were threatened in connection with last November's election have resulted in the indictment of 11 elections officials of the Third Ward by the federal grand jury here which is investigating alleged vote frauds in the congressional contests in the Thirtieth and Thirty-Second Congressional Districts.

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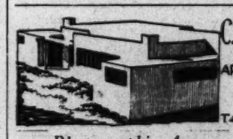

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AUSTRALIA

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Daily Features

All Nature

Chestnut-Sided Warbler

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS cheery little home builder is classed with the wood warblers, but its favorite haunts are not where the tallest trees grow or where the woods are densest, but rather among the scrub oaks, cedars,

The nest is compact and deeply hollowed, and is made of coarse grasses interwoven with caterpillar silk and spider webs. The linings once incorporated horsehair, but now that horses are not so common, pine needles and shredded cedar bark constitute the usual material. Inside are laid three or four delicate creamy-white eggs spotted with reddish and purplish brown.

From the middle of May until the first of September chestnut-sided warblers dwell in northern climates from southern Canada south to Tennessee and South Carolina. Winters are spent in Central America between Guatemala and Panama.

A broad stripe of chestnut on the sides of the body identifies the birds most readily, the female being a bit more dull than the male. They are further marked by a lemon-yellow crown, a yellow-green back and rump, white underparts and sides of the head, a black line over the eye, and another on the throat (both originating at the base of the bill), and blue-gray wings with large yellowish-white patches. The birds are about an inch shorter than the English sparrows, and slightly smaller than the Myrtle Warbler.

The song is somewhat like that of the more common yellow warbler, but it is subject to variation. It is a full utterance delicately whistled and repeated at short intervals.

The Editor's Puzzle

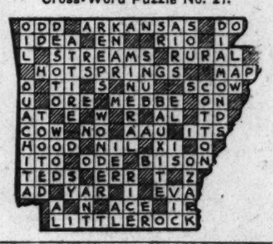
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

108

The workers in Moscow said the speaker "are generally said to be well fed, well housed, and to have comparatively little unemployment. He gave every impression of one who spoke with ease, conviction, and stopped when the audience gave him reason to believe he had put over his idea.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 21.



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THE TRIANGLE
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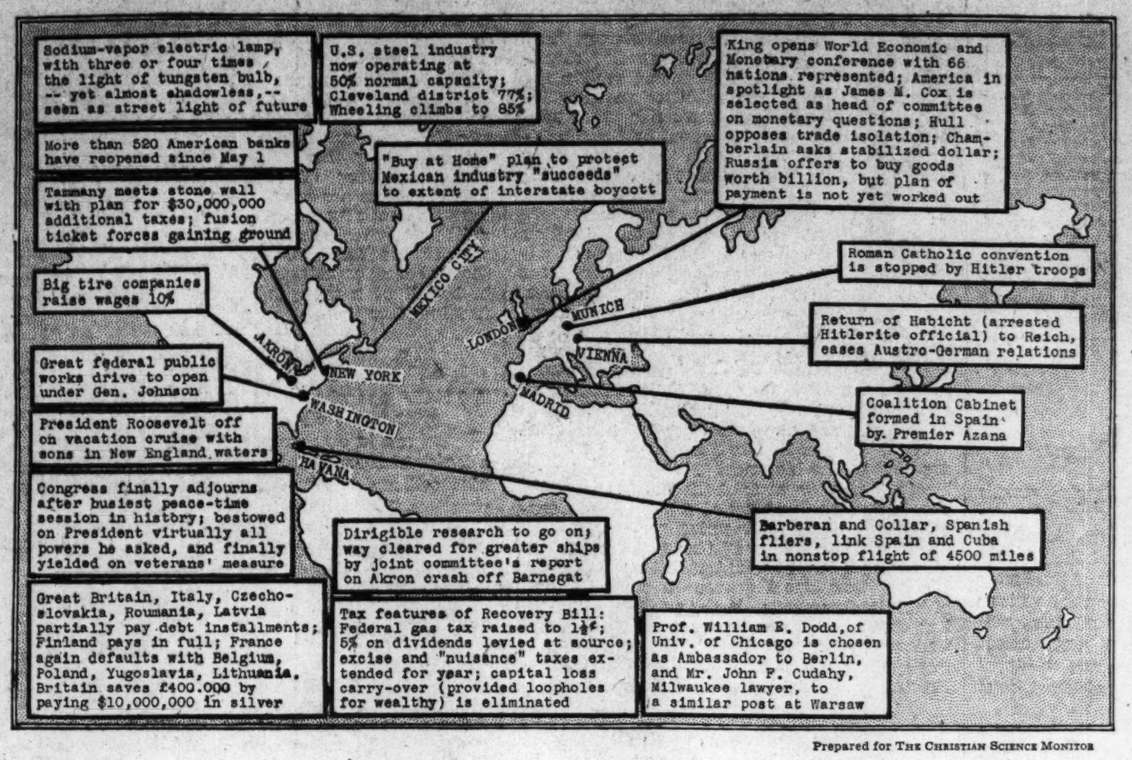
(Next Civic Theatre)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Sodium-vapor electric lamp, with three or four times the light of tungsten bulb, -- yet almost shadowless, -- seen as street light of future
U.S. steel industry now operating at 50% normal capacity; Cleveland district 77%; Wheeling climbs to 85%
King opens World Economic and Monetary conference with 66 nations represented; America in spotlight as James M. Cox is selected as head of committee on monetary questions; Hull opposes trade isolation; Chamberlain asks stabilized dollar; Russia offers to buy goods worth billion, but plan of payment is not yet worked out
More than 520 American banks have reopened since May 1
"Buy at Home" plan to protect Mexican industry "succeeds" to extent of interstate boycott
Tammany meets stone wall with plan for $30,000,000 additional taxes; fusion ticket forces gaining ground
Roman Catholic convention is stopped by Hitler troops
Big tire companies raise wages 10%
Return of Habicht (arrested Hitlerite official) to Reich, eases Austro-German relations
Great federal public works drive to open under Gen. Johnson
Coalition Cabinet formed in Spain by Premier Azana
President Roosevelt off on vacation cruise with sons in New England waters
Barberan and Collar, Spanish fliers, link Spain and Cuba in nonstop flight of 4500 miles
Congress finally adjourns after busiest peace-time session in history; bestowed on President virtually all powers he asked, and finally yielded on veterans' measure
Dirigible research to go on; way cleared for greater ships by joint committee's report on Akron crash off Barnegat
Great Britain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Latvia partially pay debt installments; Finland pays in full; France again defaults with Belgium, Poland, Yugoslavia, Lithuania. Britain saves £400,000 by paying $10,000,000 in silver
Tax features of Recovery Bill: Federal gas tax raised to 1½¢; 5% on dividends levied at source; excise and "nuisance" taxes extended for year; capital loss carry-over (provided loopholes for wealthy) is eliminated
Prof. William E. Dodd, of Univ. of Chicago is chosen as Ambassador to Berlin, and Mr. John F. Cudahy, Milwaukee lawyer, to a similar post at Warsaw
AKRON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
HAVANA
MEXICO CITY
LONDON
MUNICH
VIENNA
MADRID

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Worth Knowing

A BRITISH GOLF COURSE (CHERTSEY) HAS TWO HOLES ON EACH GREEN - ONE OF NORMAL 4½" SIZE - THE OTHER BEING 6"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

What They Say

Back to the Village

"The road of our nation's destiny is now turned back to the village. The American people may find that it will be necessary to leave our skyscrapers empty shells before they turn their backs again on the rural communities."—*Dr. Oliver E. Baker.*

The Dollar

"If we do go ahead and devalue the dollar, and get an agreement on a stable ratio between the dollar and the pound, there is no reason why we shouldn't have a sound prosperity."—*Gen. Robert E. Wood.*

Tennis

"If you see a tennis player who looks as if he is working very hard, then that means he isn't very good."—*Helen Wills Moody.*

Brevities

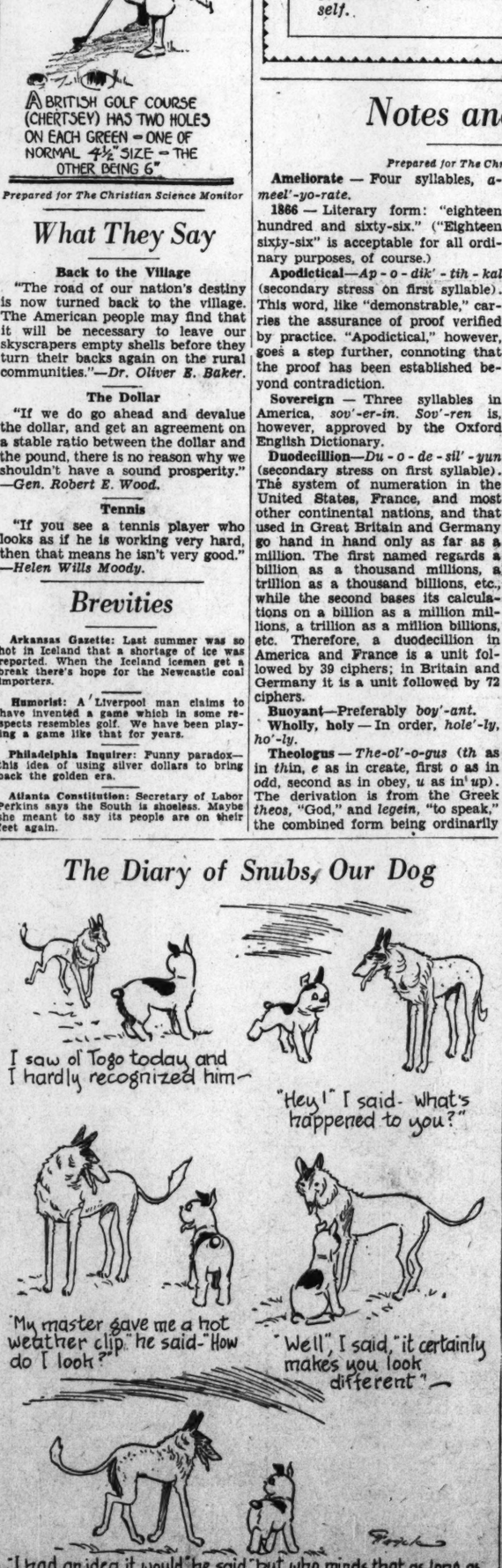
Arkansas Gazette: Last summer was so hot in Iceland that a shortage of ice was reported. When the Iceland icemen get a break there's hope for the Newcastle coal importers.

Humorist: A Liverpool man claims to have invented a game which in some respects resembles golf. We have been playing a game like that for years.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Funny paradox—this idea of using silver dollars to bring back the golden era.

Atlanta Constitution: Secretary of Labor Perkins says the South is shoeless. Maybe she meant to say its people are on their feet again.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


I saw ol' Togo today and I hardly recognized him—
"Hey!" I said- What's happened to you?"
"My master gave me a hot weather clip," he said-"How do I look?"
"Well," I said, "it certainly makes you look different"—
"I had an idea it would," he said, "but who minds that as long as it helps a fellow to keep cool?" Which shows what a sensible dog he is.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

CHEERFULNESS means a contented spirit, a pure heart, a kind disposition; it means humility and charity; it means a generous appreciation of others and a modest opinion of self.

—THACKERAY.

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ameliorate — Four syllables, *a-meel'-yo-rate.*

1866 — Literary form: "eighteen hundred and sixty-six." ("Eighteen sixty-six" is acceptable for all ordinary purposes, of course.)

Apodictical—*Ap - o - dik' - tih - kal* (secondary stress on first syllable). This word, like "demonstrable," carries the assurance of proof verified by practice. "Apodictical," however, goes a step further, connoting that the proof has been established beyond contradiction.

Sovereign — Three syllables in America, *sov'-er-in. Sov'-ren* is, however, approved by the Oxford English Dictionary.

Duodecillion—*Du - o - de - sil' - yun* (secondary stress on first syllable). The system of numeration in the United States, France, and most other continental nations, and that used in Great Britain and Germany go hand in hand only as far as a million. The first named regards a billion as a thousand millions, a trillion as a thousand billions, etc., while the second bases its calculations on a billion as a million millions, a trillion as a million billions, etc. Therefore, a duodecillion in America and France is a unit followed by 39 ciphers; in Britain and Germany it is a unit followed by 72 ciphers.

Buoyant—Preferably *boy'-ant.*

Wholly, holy — In order, *hole'-ly, ho'-ly.*

Theologus — *The-ol'-o-gus* (*th* as in *thin*, *e* as in create, first *o* as in *odd*, second as in obey, *u* as in *up*). The derivation is from the Greek *theos*, "God," and *legein*, "to speak," the combined form being ordinarily applied to one who studies and discourses on theology.

"Zerubbabel" (Zech. 4:6) — *Zeh-rub'-a-bel.* The name is a significant combination of the Hebrew *Zarab*, "to flow away," and *Babel*, "Babel" "confusion."

It is of interest to note that Zerubbabel was of the royal line of David (Ezra 3:2), and, according to Matthew, was in the genealogy leading to Joseph, husband of Mary. (Matt. 1:12). He became governor of Judah after the return of the Jews from exile (Hag. 1:1), and he and Jeshua, the high priest, took charge of the rebuilding of the temple (Ezra 3:2, 8, etc.). Zerubbabel is also termed the "servant of the Lord" and His "signet," one whom He has chosen (Hag. 2:23).

"Comforter" (John 14:16) — The Greek word is *parakletos*, compounded of *para*, "beside," and *kalein*, "to call"; so the word really conveys all the kindness, compassion, and helpfulness of a trusted friend whom one calls to one's side in time of need.

"He will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness" (John 16:8)—The literal meaning of the Greek verb is to "convict" (Thayer: "Greek Lexicon"), the sense being: "He will convict the world in respect of sin, of righteousness . . ." (so Revised Version and Weymouth).

"Let her own works praise her in the gates" (Prov. 31:31) — In Old Testament times, the gate of the city was the regular spot where news was exchanged, business was transacted (cf. Gen. 19:1), and justice was administered (Ruth 4:1, etc.). So the "gate" is virtually equivalent to the "market place" of the New Testament (cf. Acts 16:19, 17:17) and of later times.

"Considering the end of their conversation" (Heb. 13:7) — The word translated "conversation" means rather "manner of life" or "behavior"; "end" is literally "outgoing" (compare our "outcome"). Moffatt translates: "Look back upon the close of their career, and copy their faith."

"The things that thou hast heard of me" (II Tim. 2:2)—"Of" here does not mean "about" or "concerning"; it is used in its archaic sense of "from," which is a literal rendering of the Greek.

"Rightly dividing the word of truth" (II Tim. 2:15)—The Greek word means literally "to make a straight cut," and so, metaphorically, "to hold a straight course" or "to handle correctly." Weymouth renders it: "Straightforward dealing with the word of truth." (Cf. "Teaching the word of truth aright," Moulton and Milligan: "Vocabulary of the Greek New Testament.")

"Keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science . . ." (I Tim. 6:20)—A literal rendering would read: "Guard the security, turning away from common, empty discussion and the opposites of science. . . ." It is interesting to note that the Greek word rendered "oppositions" is *antitheseis*, which needs no translation, while "that which is committed to thy trust" represents only two Greek words, which are rendered "the deposit" or "the security" on the basis of early Greek papyrus manuscripts. Hence, Moffatt translates: "Keep the securities of the faith intact, avoid the profane jargon and contradictions of what is falsely called knowledge."

"Have erred" (I Tim. 6:21)—The verb means literally to "miss the mark."

"Sin which doth so easily beset us" (Heb. 12:1)—The words "which doth so easily beset us" represent a single Greek word, with the literal meaning of "Well surrounded." Its exact meaning in this verse has puzzled scholars, but, judging by the various metaphors from the running of a race to be found in this passage, the reference is now thought to be to sin as a long or tight garment which would hinder running. Weymouth has: "Sin that so cleverly entangles our feet."

"The author and finisher of our faith" (Heb. 12:2)—The word translated "author" can also be rendered "prince" (as in Acts 5:31), or "captain" (as in Heb. 2:10), while the term translated "finisher" is more literally "perfecter." The Twentieth Century New Testament has it: "the Leader and perfect Example of our faith."

In Lighter Vein

No Dowdy

Mistress (to new maid): "I hope, Mary, you won't copy the things I wear."

Maid: "Oh, no, indeed, ma'am. I likes my things stylish." — *Boston Transcript.*

Even Change

Butcher: "Well, what do you want, my boy?"

Boy: "Twenty cents' worth of liver and five cents change. Father will bring the quarter in the morning."

Understanding Husband

"It's so hard to find what you want when one is shopping," sighed the wife.

"Especially when you don't know what you want," agreed the husband.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT AT 8:30
Last Week—But One
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
NO CONCERT TOMORROW
Monday—Request Repeated
FRI., JUNE 23
Gypsy Program
JUNE 25
Last Sunday Concert
Tickets 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00
No Tax

Amusements

BOSTON

EMBARRASSED AGAIN
UNABLE TO SEAT ALL DURING OUR 2ND WEEK
WE NOW PROVIDE A 3rd WEEK
"With utter simplicity is wrought a rare experience in cinema."—*Margaret Lloyd, Monitor.*
FINE ARTS
State Theatre Bldg. Mass. Avenue at Norway Street
MAEDCHEN IN UNIFORM
DAILY PRICES—1 to 3, 25c—3 to 6, 35c—After 6, 50c

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York City

MRS. W. was regretting that her own need to economize made it seem impractical for her to buy from the many door-to-door salesmen who came to her home during the day. Then there came the comforting thought: "But such as I have give I thee."

She knew that she did have something to give, and determined to make her desire practical by laboring for its fulfillment. To each caller she endeavored to give as she was able to ascertain the need. To some it was a glass of cold water, or a glass of milk; to another it was a chair by the fire and a few minutes of rest and comfort. But to all she gave a word of encouragement and assurance that would help them on their way.

A few days before Christmas, Mrs. W. opened the door and greeted a small shabby woman who was seeking to sell some of her own handiwork to provide necessities, and if possible a little Christmas joy, for her children. Her little aprons, house dresses, pot lifters, etc., were so artistically and beautifully made that Mrs. W. experienced a genuine disappointment that she could not buy something for her own pleasure in addition to helping the little saleswoman. She, however, asked the woman to come inside and rest a few minutes before going on.

It was raining and quite cold, and the woman's shoes were wet. As the caller took them off to dry, Mrs. W. noticed that the stockings were quite worn. She gave her some good ones and then fixed her some lunch.

When the woman was ready to go out again, Mrs. W. said to her, "Now I want you to promise me that you will meet your public with a more cheerful countenance. Your things are beautifully made, and there are many who will be glad to have them. Try not to look so forlorn, but expect to sell, knowing that you are offering good value, and that people will want to buy because of it." She promised she would try, and as she went out the door Mrs. W. gave her a nice purse.

Late that evening, Mrs. W.'s door bell rang, and when she answered it, there stood the little saleswoman with cheeks flushed and eyes shining, and a goodly number of bills in her new hand bag—and her wares all sold! Through her tears she proclaimed her gratitude, saying that her children could now have some real Christmas cheer. As Mrs. W. handed her a jar of orange marmalade to add to her Christmas dinner, the woman assured her, "My dear, you have given me more than money."

A short time after the woman had gone, Mrs. W. discovered two very pretty pot lifters tucked under a magazine on the table.

Restaurants

BOSTON

Ye Piccadilly
1122 Boylston St., corner Hemenway
Try Our Special
60c Table d'Hôte Dinner
Served 5 to 9 P. M.
LUNCHEONS, DINNERS.... 40c to 75c
SUNDAY DINNERS..... 50c to $1.00
A la Carte Service—Music
Our adjoining Cafeteria open 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Daily Specials 25c to 40c
Sidewalk Café opening soon.

GEORGIAN
CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Symphony Hall

ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
211 MASS. AVE., Next Loew's State
A delightful place to bring your friends for lunch or refreshments

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 25c-35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

Keep Cool at the
English Tea Room
31 Newbury Street, Boston
For your comfort we have installed a Frigidaire cooling system.
LUNCHEON 11-3 DINNER 5-8

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

June 16th Opens Our 11th Season
Bide-A-Wee
63 Front Street, Marblehead, Mass.
Breakfasts Luncheon
Afternoon Tea Dinner

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Battle Has Only Begun

THE war has not been won simply because Congress has completed the most extraordinary legislative program in American history. Congress has not whipped the depression. It has only put into the hands of the President and the people weapons with which victory should be possible. Effective use of them will be required. The President can only direct operations. Their success will require the loyal and unified support from citizens which citizens have demanded of Congress.

It may be useful to note some of the weapons forged by Congress and consider how support of the President will help in their effective use. Take the Economy Act. It is probably the key to the new confidence America has developed in the last three months. It provided about half of the saving of $1,000,000,000 by which the Administration hopes to balance the regular budget. Even more important it proved the Government's mastery over minorities.

It worked some injustices which should be remedied. But any general attacks on it should be resisted by the nation as a whole. With the failure of the assault by the veterans' lobby in the final week of Congress the greatest danger has passed. But the President still needs steadfast support to withstand selfish and unjustified demands for laxer administration of its provisions.

Then there is the inflation program. This measure gives the President power first to increase credit through Federal Reserve operations and then to inflate currency by issuing greenbacks or reducing the gold content of the dollar. If banks and businesses resist the effort to loosen up credit, the more drastic provisions of this act may have to be employed. But if the people exhibit courage and seek to employ the credit being made available, deflation will be halted and recovery set in motion.

The Administration's farm relief plan was carried in the same bill with inflation, but it is more nearly related to the industrial control section of the Recovery Act. Together these measures set up the most gigantic project for limiting production and raising prices ever attempted. They are extremely experimental, but to most Americans appear preferable to a folding of the hands while deflation runs its destructive course.

And they carry a reasonable hope of success—if loyal coöperation is given by farmers and business men. The principal farm organizations have pledged their support and the heads of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, the two greatest groups of business men, have promised their help in making the project work. But there is much conservative opposition to the attempt and only a willingness to forgo pride of opinion in the interests of united action will develop the coöperation required.

The public works measure, calling for the expenditure of $3,300,000,000, is designed to relieve unemployment and swell the reservoir of buying power. It should give a decided impetus to business, but that impetus will need to be sustained by general buying by that portion of the public which although still employed has been holding back on purchases, either from fear of lower wages or anticipation of lower prices. Every private effort to increase buying and thus lessen unemployment will help the Government's action.

In the same manner, measures for reorganization of the railroads and for bank reform demand coöperation from those sections of industry particularly and can be aided by the right public attitude. Indeed the entire recovery program depends so greatly upon the public that it will be of little avail unless citizens respond loyally and enthusiastically. It is to every American's interest to do just that.

Some portions of the program are controversial. But they are now a part of America's battle plan. No abdication of individual opinion about them is required. But any criticism now should express not mere balkiness but an honest effort to correct defects which might hinder the success of experiments. In the struggle we are in there is no room for prejudice and partisanship. With a united front there is good hope for victory.

Precursor of Pan-Americanism

ONE hundred and twenty-five years ago Gen. Francisco de Miranda, Venezuelan soldier, foresaw, through the bonds of commerce and republican institutions, union of the Spanish-American colonies with the English-speaking colonies of the New World.

Miranda's objective during most of his career in South America, Europe and the United States was to bring the Spanish American colonies into one federated state, free from the prejudices, conflicts and ambitions of the Old World. Even yet his purpose remains unrealized, but there is a strong and continuing movement for Latin-American unity.

The story of his romantic days and the dramatic incidents that filled them is fascinating and stirring reading. He traveled in Europe, cultivated an active intellect, fought brilliantly in the armies of Republican France, besieged and took Antwerp, Belgium, visited the United States, directed conspiracies for the independence of the Spanish colonies, saw Venezuela become an independent state and watched it fall before a Spanish army.

Few men in Latin-American history have shown greater determination, superior singleness of purpose, or more untiring zeal in the face of one discouragement after another. Rebuffed by his own country when he first tried to free it from Spain, welcomed by the inhabitants some years later when they broke away from Spanish control, he saw them throw aside their freedom, revert to the royal standard, and ship him across the sea, a prisoner.

Miranda knew Washington and Hamilton and others who surrounded the American patriots when the English colonies became a free nation. From these men he gained much of that inspiration which brought him to believe that the Spanish-American colonies must also be free, that for millions of Latin-American peoples to continue living in subjection of the government of a European crown, incapable of administering to the necessities of so vast a colonial kingdom, was neither just nor logical.

Today his deeds, like those of Washington, are part of the historical treasure of his land. The record of them is cherished as one of the proofs that the nations of America were conceived for liberty, for union and for a high place in the councils of the world. Some call Miranda an adventurer; but to this charge two answers now stand graven in stone: A bust of him lately unveiled in the exhibit hall of the Pan American Union Building in Washington, and a granite slab of the Arc de l'Etoile in Paris where his name is carved with the title, Precursor of Pan-Americanism.

What the Jobless Want

IT IS still a truism that the charity which is most charitable is that which removes the need for charity. The dole is a poor substitute for work. This remains true even in face of the fact that at a particular moment the alleviation of human misery may become paramount and cannot wait upon the proving of a theory.

No tribute too great can be made to the brave self-reliance which animates the sufferers from present economic conditions. Stern necessity has driven many to seek money relief when what they prayed for was work relief. Striking proof of this is recorded in a recent statement issued by Mr. George C. Greener, director of the North Bennet Street Industrial School in Boston.

Located in a district where widespread unemployment was rife, the managers of the institution became much concerned about the inefficacy of giving money to those in distress. It seemed at best but a poor palliative.

The school established a work relief fund. During the last 18 months it has paid out in nominal wages about $50,000. In return workers have done repair jobs in schools, hospitals and other public institutions. When they had the money the institutions paid for the lumber, paint and other materials and the workers were paid from the work relief fund. In cases where the institutions simply did not have the money to pay for the supplies, the generosity of private citizens was resorted to.

The significant point is the desire shown by the needy for work instead of mere charity. Mr. Greener states:

> Since January of this year 700 men and women have been applying to the school continuously for work, but because of our limited capital it has been impossible for us to employ any week more than 150 of these deserving people.

Corroboration of the Boston industrial school's experience is amply given in a letter from England addressed to Mr. Greener by Viscountess Astor. Commending the school's fine experiment Lady Astor relates an experience showing that in England also what the jobless need—and want—is work.

A friend of hers, she writes, advertised for a handy man. He received a thousand applications, among which were many from men offering to work for nothing but their keep.

To their everlasting credit, long-drawn-out hardship has failed to sap the morale and cheerful courage of multitudes of the necessitous. Universal indorsement will be given to Lady Astor's statement that anything which can be done to make work and to give people a chance to earn instead of accept relief deserves the utmost support.

Is Recitation Passé?

READING, 'riting and 'rithmetic used to be taught by the rule of the hickory stick. Education has been civilized since then. But educators still feel there is room for improvement.

Witness the opinion of Mr. L. R. Alderman, of the United States Bureau of Education. He believes too much time is spent in recitation. In fact, he declares millions of dollars are wasted in high schools and colleges through the continuance of a method of teaching which compels students to listen to one another's mistakes. He cites the cases of boys on American battleships who do as much as four years' work in one with individual lesson sheets and with instructors' aid when needed.

This is by no means the first time the stereotyped recitation period has been called up before the class and taken to task for its prodigal habits. Many educators have questioned the value of the old-fashioned study-and-recite method. And in both the United States and Europe this questioning has been followed by a wave of promising experimentation.

"Progressive education" in America, and the "new education" in Europe have dispensed with the recitation period as it is generally known. They have substituted "discussions," and they have departed in considerable measure from that type of teaching which depends almost entirely upon textbooks. Under these new systems, "class" may be held in any interesting place—under a tree, in a museum, at a concert; wherever there is something to be learned.

The niche which the newer educational methods already have cut for themselves is not too widely appreciated. Today in the United States numerous colleges are making provisions for acceptance of "progressively educated" students. Some institutions of higher learning have even taken steps to make themselves really attractive to students who are convinced that the "new education" has something to offer which the older type omits.

The recitation period is, of course, still an important part of the day's program in most public and private schools. And there are many who feel it provides at least an opportunity for developing the child's ability to express himself. Evidence is accumulating, however, that educators are aware of room for improvement in teaching methods. And it seems not unlikely the recitation period will receive important modifications as the result of the thought and experiment now being exercised in behalf of a more interesting and a more fruitful education.

Business, But Not "As Usual"

YEARS ago when the New York Store down by the post office on Main Street started to run into the red, the proprietor, being a far-sighted man, closed the doors, overhauled his stock, and took an inventory of the business practices that had led to the failure. Then, his store stocked with fresh, salable merchandise, and his methods changed, he opened the doors. In the front window he placed a big sign, "Business as usual."

Undoubtedly the proprietor of the New York Store overlooked the true significance of his sign. He was not doing "business as usual." If he had been he would have been headed for another failure.

Something of this sort has been going on all through business in the past few years. With renewed trade activity business men are getting ready their signs, "business as usual." But there are also warnings to be heard. Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Cambridge, in the June number of its Industrial Bulletin declares:

> There will be no more business as usual. . . . It will be more highly regimented and under closer scrutiny by government and by trade. It will be made more conscious of its social obligations, and profit will no longer be its sole objective.

There will be no more business as usual. Here is something for everyone to ponder. A profound awakening is sweeping across the world. Old practices and the old theories of profits, production and use are undergoing drastic change.

Witness the statements of Prof. Georges F. Doriot of Harvard Business School recently:

> We shall not, I think, emerge from this experiment exactly as we went in. Something has been learned and something gained. Most important is that, however private the transaction appears to be, its effect must be considered in relation to the whole picture.
>
> The business of today is not an affair of making profits. That is incidental. Business is the service of supply. It aims to provide goods and services sufficient to allow people to live, to develop and to live still more fully.

It may take some time for this to become apparent to all. Changes so far-reaching must be worked out slowly. But the movement has started, and the man or business organization who attempts to open the doors of trade again with the belief that business will be as usual is facing the same failure that overtook him before. Business must now build on ideals and purposes which in the old order were far from usual.

Polar Peregrinations

REPORTS that the north pole is moving persist. Delegates to a natural science congress at Vancouver were told that this famous old landmark has been moving toward Greenland for the last forty years. To be sure, the movement is very slow and is causing no alarm among the Eskimos, who are not so concerned over polar idiosyncrasies as their more erudite brethren farther south.

At present there appears to be no organized movement for locating the exact whereabouts of the northern end of the earth's axle, although a Carnegie expedition, a few years ago, got near enough to report that it undoubtedly was "wabbling." Modern methods of measurement and delicate instruments have enabled natural scientists to determine more accurately the movements of the earth, and any antics of the north pole which might have passed unnoticed a few decades ago are speedily noted and recorded by the "pololog ists" of the present day.

Late reports concerning the daily movements of the pole have reflected no suspicions that the old axle is going to break down under the millions of years of wear and tear to which it has been subjected. Even its "wabbling" may be merely an indication of a loose bearing which nature will speedily repair. Meanwhile the alleged southerly movement of the pole—which couldn't take a trip in any other direction if it wanted to—is not likely to take it unexpectedly into the neighborhood of the equator. A billion years or so hence it may make a convenient hatrack for more populous regions than it serves today. For the present, as Mark Twain once observed about the weather, there is a good deal of talk about the north pole's behavior, but nobody seems to be doing much about it.

Editorial Notes

The mechanical cotton pickers now being sent into northwest Texas may do all that is expected of them, but the older inhabitants probably will miss the tuneful banjo picking that began when the cotton picking stopped.

Woodcraft, as practiced by the modern youth, includes the reintroduction of his father to Dame Nature in a manner so tactful that there shall be the least possible embarrassment on both sides.

"I make sculpture, not controversy," declares modernist Jacob Epstein, thereby starting another one.

The Retreat From Competition

By NATHANAEL H. ENGLE

Member of the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution, Washington

THE revolutionary new Recovery Act raises a question of far-reaching importance to American business. Although it purports to set up "standards of fair competition," and insists that it is "not designed to promote monopolies," it does, in fact, represent a very marked departure from competition. Certainly the industrial combinations contemplated in the act are such as to suggest a monopolistic tendency, since they can only be successful to the degree that they limit the free activities of the individual businesses.

It cannot be said, however, that this emergency legislation represents a very sudden retreat from the competitive idea. The retreat has been under way for some time. The proposal merely gives wider recognition to it along the entire economic front.

The fear of monopoly, with its concomitant zeal to insure competition, engendered the anti-trust legislation of the '90's, the "trust-busting" of the first Roosevelt, and the establishment of the Federal Trade Commission by the Wilson Administration. That fear has waned. One of the first signs of the change in public sentiment was the enactment of the Webb-Pomerene Act in 1918, which permitted the formation of combinations or trusts by businesses organized for export trade.

Even here the law gave recognition to the competitive doctrine, since the pretext for the act was the alleged necessity for making it possible for Americans to compete effectively in the world market with the gigantic cartels of Europe. Competition was thus envisaged as taking place between giant business organization in international trade rather than between all entrepreneurs, large and small. It was still felt that competition must remain the dominant rule in domestic business.

* * *

Tenacious adherence to at least some semblance of the competitive policy, even in the present measure before Congress, rests upon sound economic doctrine. There is some truth in the slogan, "Competition is the life of trade." Furthermore, the striving after profits by business men in the same trade is the only practical method yet devised for protecting the consumer from exploitation.

If producers in a given industry charge too high a price for their goods and retain abnormally large profits, under free competition others will be attracted to that industry and will cut prices in order to get part of the trade. Prices and profits will fall until they reach a normal level. If they fall so low that losses are incurred by a part of the producers, the more alert marginal producers tend to seek more profitable fields of endeavor. Competition thus has the tendency to keep all prices at a minimum consistent with efficient production costs and reasonable profits. The automatic protection it affords the consumer could otherwise be secured only by governmental price fixing. For this reason organized society has insisted until recently upon enforcing some measure of competition.

It is noteworthy, however, that in the trades where competition has been most free the results have not been wholly satisfactory. Agriculture and certain types of retail trading, such as the grocery business, are perhaps the best examples of freely competitive business. While the low prices in these fields are evidence that the consumer has not been exploited, the condition of producers serves to illustrate the serious outcome of at least this kind of competition.

The difficulty in agriculture may lie not so much with competition as with a lack of it in other industries. The prices which the farmer gets for his products come closest to being determined on a competitive basis, whereas the prices which he pays for the things he consumes may be kept considerably above a competitive level by the monopolistic activities of other producers. It is for this reason that economists such as Dr. L. S. Lyon of Brookings Institution have urged that the solution of the problem lies in the more general enforcement of competition rather than its restriction.

* * *

In other words, while competition is sound in theory it has failed in practice. It has been so ruthless and has worked such hardships upon ineffective and inefficient individuals that many loopholes have been sought and found by business men. Gentlemen's agreements, combinations, trusts, trade associations, and so forth, have afforded in greater or less degree pretexts for escape from untrammeled competitive forces. In this way competition has to some extent been rendered ineffective by the very devices proposed in the current legislation. If it be true that practically we do not and cannot have effective competition, it may be the part of wisdom to welcome the abandonment of the rule, at least temporarily, for an experiment in monopoly or coöperation which may ultimately give us a better basis for regulating economic production.

In appraising the proposed measure, it is important to recognize the fact that, imperfect though competition may be, it remains the best protection of the consumer from exploitation yet devised. The only alternative is governmental determination and fixation of fair prices, or at least supervision which comes close to that. The difficulties experienced in setting fair rates for railroad and public utilities indicate the magnitude of the problems which the new legislation entails. Undoubtedly the emergency justifies the effort. We are, moreover, not without precedent in such an enterprise. It has been pointed out recently by Mr. Bernard M. Baruch that we faced and successfully solved similar problems with the War Industries Board. The experience gained at that time should prove of great value in our present emergency.

At any rate, may the retreat from competition be an orderly one, and one which will stimulate business revival and at the same time protect the interests of wage earners and consumers. In the end it is possible that we shall find a curb for competition which will preserve its advantages while preventing its excesses.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"France Answers the Middle West"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter of Mr. Frederic Wright published in The Christian Science Monitor of May 10 appears to be the result of a misinterpretation of my article on "France Answers the Middle West."

Mr. Wright seems to imply that my references to America's debt to France contracted during the Revolution, and to the default of several southern states on Civil War loans, were intended to justify the French position on war debts; whereas they were merely designed to point out the evident fact that France's action in postponing the payment due Dec. 15, 1932, no more proved "France is not to be depended upon" than did the default of the various southern states and the failure of the United States Government to meet promptly the first installments of its debts, prove that the United States is not to be trusted financially.

These references were furthermore not intended to be an exact account of the settlement of France's former claims against America, but to present what the French public believes to be the situation. Since they were based on the sentiments expressed in articles in a number of leading Paris newspapers, they clearly may be said to do so.

This impression is exaggerated, as the public's impressions so often are. But to show how difficult it is to arrive at an absolutely exact appreciation of this matter may I point out that there are several discrepancies between the facts as compiled by French authorities and Mr. Wright's otherwise excellent résumé.

The facts and figures which follow were taken from the original documents now in the archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

1. Mr. Wright says: "Both interest and principal with the exception of interest remitted . . . were settled in full in about 18 years." While it is true that a final settlement was negotiated in 1795 and that this settlement was approved by France, this does not necessarily mean that the sums borrowed were repaid in full. In fact, in accepting the figure of 11,156,473 livres 16 sols or $2,024,900, fixed by the negotiators, the French Government abandoned to the United States at least 2,343,507 livres which it claimed were still due it.

2. Between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000 livres of the debt repayments were lost to France because the United States paid partly in the greatly depreciated "assignats" of the French revolutionary period. A promise by Jefferson to repair this loss does not appear to have been kept.

3. Mr. Wright places the total gifts or subsidies accorded to the Colonies by Louis XVI at 10,000,000 livres. Only 9,000,000 livres are recorded in the archives of the Quai d'Orsay under this classification.

4. Mr. Wright can find no trace of "the millions loaned to the Colonies by French firms during the Revolution." The letters, treaties and documents at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs contain a number of explicit references to these millions, other than the sums loaned by the "Farmers General" and by Beaumarchais.

5. Mr. Wright says that "in 1835 the claims (of Caron de Beaumarchais and his heirs) were settled by the United States paying the heirs the sum of 810,000 livres." The claims were settled not in 1835 but in 1837, not by the United States making any actual payments to the heirs but by the French Government through the Commission for the Liquidation of Mutual Claims, not for the sum of 810,000 livres but for 800,000 livres.

6. The report of this commission shows further that this total was a compromise. The heirs of Beaumarchais claimed payment of 2,700,000 livres, which amount was officially recognized as correct by the United States Government in 1806, plus interest from 1806 to 1837, making a total of 3,713,480 livres, or francs, as the unit of currency had come to be called.

7. Mr. Wright's assertion that "later investigations developed that Beaumarchais . . . had actually been overpaid to the amount of 1,426,787 livres," though sustained by some historians, is energetically denied by a number of other authorities, including John H. Latané, professor of American history at Johns Hopkins University, in the book "Our Debt to France" published by the Washington-Lafayette Institution.

In addition there are two other very important and pertinent observations on the subject of the American debt to the French Government which are not brought out by Mr. Wright. When the first payment of interest of its debt fell due on Jan. 1, 1785, and America failed to even mention meeting it, France, so far from getting exasperated or boycotting American goods, did not ask for payment until six months had passed, and even then did not insist on its rights. The same cordial leniency was shown by France when the first payment of principal became due in September, 1786. Payment was not asked until nearly three years later, in 1789.

The second point, still more pertinent and timely in view of the present debt discussions is this: By far the greater part of America's debt to the French Government was repaid, not in money transferred overseas, but in goods, munitions and supplies—in other words, in trade.

A serious revolt in the Island of Ste. Domingue (now Haiti), followed soon afterward by a declaration of war between France and Austria, in April of 1792, made it necessary for France to find food and war supplies abroad. Consequently from about the middle of 1792 on, and particularly beginning with 1793, it was arranged that the war debt payments were to be used directly for the purchase in the United States of food and supplies, for which, according to a contemporary account, "the Americans charged whatever prices suited them."

So far as can be determined from the original correspondence, treaties and other documents in the archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, well over half the total reimbursements, and very possibly an even greater proportion, were made in this way. It is equally true that the loans to the American Colonies by France, like the loans of the United States to France during and after the World War, were almost entirely in trade, only relatively small sums of money being sent across the ocean in either instance.

MALLORY BROWNE.

Paris.

Picking the Solomon Jury

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You published a story in your paper recently dealing with the difficulties of procuring a jury to decide the fate of the men accused of slaying Charles ("King") Solomon, and the interpretation that the court officials placed on the apparent reluctance of the men summoned to perform this service as jurors.

"Wholesale evasion," they called it, surpassing anything in the annals of Suffolk County courts. Hundreds were freed from serving because they were "opposed to capital punishment," when in reality, the court officials claim, the chief reason was "the dread of the discomfort of being confined during the hot summer days." I wonder if these officials have any idea of the number of men today who would suffer all kinds of discomfort from the heat if they might draw down a full juror's pay for a few weeks. No. I think the reluctance to serve on this jury is due to fear of reprisals.

Possibly had the character of the victim of these gangsters or racketeers been of a different type, conscientious citizens might not have been so anxious to avoid their duties as citizens. Anyway they are entitled to the benefit of some doubt.

Had the victim been some innocent bystander, some reputable, peace-loving citizen, the father of a family of children, perhaps some of these men who claimed exemption would have been willing to serve and bring in a verdict against the accused; but it just happens that it was one gang of racketeers snuffing out another racketeer, a lawbreaker himself.

There are today, walking the streets of Boston, members of gangs with records of arrests running up to forty, fifty and sixty times.

What protection do the courts or the police offer to the reputable citizen who serves as a juror, or testifies as a witness in any case where this aggregation of unscrupulous criminals is involved?

None whatever. The protection should have been given by seeing that criminals of this type are not allowed at large. When we read the list of names of these gangsters, the number of times they have been under arrest, the number of times the grand jury found "no bill" against them, the times that cases were put on file, "nol prossed," or given a "suspended sentence" by the court, the thought grows strong within us that "suffering from the hot weather" is an extremely inane way of "passing the buck" by those who are themselves derelict in their duties.

D. C. S.

Boston.